RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 224- BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1926 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 25 Sept. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 2 Oct. | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 9 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 16 ,, | MALOJAx .. | | 20,837 |
| 23 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 30 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 6 Nov | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 13 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 15,993 |
| 20 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 27 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA .. | 10,902 |
| 4 Dec. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 18 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,089 |
| 1927 | | | |
| 1 Jan | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 8 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 15 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,431 |
| 22 ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10 940 |
| 29 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16 657 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,830 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,500 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10 918 |
| 26 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | CHINA .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 12 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | CHINA‖ .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr. | NARKUNDAx | | 16,227 |
| 9 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,500 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA† .. | 10,941 |
| 21 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,83 |

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 4th Nov. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 25th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 16th Dec. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 1927 | | |
| 10th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 24th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8.246 |
| 14th April | MARCHA .. | 8,258 |

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 12th Oct. | DEVANHA .. | China & Japan |
| 14th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | Australia |
| 26th ,, | NELLORE .. | Straits, China & Japan. |
| | connecting at Colombo with | |
| | CATHAY .. | For Australia. |
| 23rd Nov. | NYANZA .. | Straits, China & Japan. |
| | connecting at Colombo with | |
| | COMORIN .. | For Australia. |
| 21st Dec. | DEVANHA .. | Straits China & Japan |
| | connecting at Colombo with | |
| | MOLDAVIA .. | For Australia |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 22nd Sept | SANDRA .. | Suarch via Karachi & Persian Gulf |
| 24th ,, | VARSOVA .. | Suarch via Karachi |
| 25th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports |
| 27th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports |
| 29th ,, | KARAPARA .. | East & South Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

### N.Y.K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOKUSHIMA M. | 5976 | 24 Sept. | 4 Oct. |
| *SADO MARU | 5898 | 29 Sept. | 13 Oct. |
| PENANG MARU | 5214 | 19 Oct. | 12 Nov. |
| *TAMBA MARU | 5845 | 29 Oct. | 13 Dec. |

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Janada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg Maru .. | 5,220 | 13 Sept. | 22 Sept. |
| x Tacoma Maru .. | 5,850 | 23 ,, | 7 Oct |
| Sydney Maru .. | 4,106 | 28 ,, | 12 ,, |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 5,863 | 9th Oct | 23rd ,, |
| Celebes Maru .. | 5,863 | 24th ,, | 7th Nov. |

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 353.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Bread Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

### Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

### CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

### ACHES AND PAINS

## INSURANCE

### East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully paid up Capital ..... | F 80,000,000 |
| | £ 6,666,666 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | F 43,777,341 |
| | £ 3,648,111 |

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Semarang |
| Bandoeng | Medan | Sourabaya |
| Cheribon | Padang | Solo |
| Djember | Palembang | Tegal |
| Djocja | Pekalongan | Tjilatjap |
| Kota Radja | Pontianak | Weltevreden |

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

### EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

## INSURANCE

### THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBA

*Managing Agents:*
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

### INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 20 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADEAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

### Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908.

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

| | 1915 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Insurance in force | Rs. 1,18,64,148 | Rs. 3,63,38,774 |
| Assets .. .. | Rs. 21,25,410 | Rs. 1,14,15,994 |
| New Business .. | Rs. 25,18,246 | Rs. 97,50,938 |

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED
*For Particulars Write to*
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

### Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
*OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS*

*APPLY TO:—*
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs 15 |
| 3 Months .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

**Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—**

**HALF ANNA**

**PER WORD.**

**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE INDENTING AGENTS to book orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc., for terms apply to JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Ludhiana.
A R3748

WANTED—SPARE TIME SECRETARIES. No security. Enclose stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND, Naiwara, Delhi.
A R3753

WANTED.—About 100 Men; Remuneration of about Rs. 50 per month according to Merits; See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, between 8 to 12 a.m., on working days.
A R3699

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas Stamp. Apply to: MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3747

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

## PHOTOGRAPHY

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A MATCH, either a virgin or a widow, for a young Muslim Graduate, who belongs to a Royal family. The girl must be sensible and must afford to bear his English expenses for three years in England. No restrictions of caste and creed. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3767

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benaresi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

## PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. Price Rs. 4 per box. FACE-POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per box. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F R3756

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

KASHMIR APPLES. BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8 0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th & subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## NOTICE.

WANTED—A PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 250—10—300 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 70 per month. The candidate must have passed either the L.C.E., B.E., or any other higher examination. Applications stating caste, age, qualifications, past service, etc., together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1926, at the latest. None over 40 years of age need apply. The applicant should state whether he knows Gujarati, cycling and riding. The selected candidate will be on probation for at least 6 months. The post is pensionable according to Municipal Rules.

Surat, 16-9-1926.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKAR,
Chief Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
27354

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WANTED—The following STAFF for the Primary Schools of the Karachi Municipality:—

Two DRILL MASTERS on Rs. 30 plus 10. The candidates must have fair general education and a full knowledge of the recent method of physical education and should not be more than 30 years of age.

One DRAWING MASTER on Rs. 30 plus 10. Only those who have passed Intermediate or 3rd grade Drawing Examination need apply, must be fairly educated and not more than 30 years of age.

Two DRILL MISTRESSES on Rs. 30 plus 10 plus 15. The applicants must be qualified to teach drill in girls' schools on modern lines

One MUSIC TEACHER on Rs. 50 plus 10 plus 10, applicants, either male or female, must have passed an examination in musical proficiency, conversant with both vocal and instrumental music.

The service is pensionable and possesses all the advantages of public service. Apply to the undersigned with all details and copies of certificates by the end of this month.

V. G. PRADHAN,
Administrative Officer,
School Board,
Karachi Municipality.
27364

### NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver
On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

## TENDERS.

### TENDERS FOR ADVERTISING RIGHT IN THE CONGRESS GROUNDS.

41ST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, GAUHATI, ASSAM.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the leasehold of advertising right of all available spaces within the Congress grounds of the 41st Indian National Congress at Gauhati, Assam, from the 15th December, 1926, to the 7th January, 1927.

All offers in sealed covers, marked as "Tenders for advertising right" and accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 25 should reach the GENERAL SECRETARY, RECEPTION COMMITTEE, 41st Indian National Congress, Gauhati, Assam, on or before the 7th October, 1926.

The Reception Committee will not allow any advertisement to be exhibited about imported or country-made liquor and cigarettes and further reserves the right to disallow any objectionable or obscene advertisement in their grounds.

The Reception Committee does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer at all.

27362

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, 1926, for the supply of "Dredged Sand from Mumbra", separate rates being required for the Contract to be worked WITH the Trust Plant and WITHOUT the Trust Plant.

The period of contract will be one year and three years for which alternative rates should be quoted.

Copies of tender, embodying the full conditions and particulars, can be had on payment of Rs. 2 from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of Board,
T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

The Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay,
18th September, 1926.
27359

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1926, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-third Annual General Meeting held on the 15th September, 1926, is made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 21st September, 1926, (MONDAY, the 20th September, 1926, having been declared a holiday) at the Registered Office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1.30 p.m., on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 3rd September, 1926.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
15th September, 1926.
27324

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATTRE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3778 of 1924.

WASANTRAO VINAYEK KATVI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 4.15 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, admeasuring 1,852 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered along with Lot No. II under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1, and bearing Entry No. 189C and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 190C, formerly in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the new Scheme, on the South and West by the Public Road and on the North by Lot No. II and beyond that by Public Road.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a shed standing thereon, admeasuring 1,578 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered along with Lot No. 1, under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 189C and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 190C, formerly in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the new Scheme, on the North and West by the Public Road and on the South by Lot No. 1 and beyond that by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27347

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Section 41.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALIGARH.

Insolvency Petition:—No. 7 of 1925.

In the matter of (1) Bholanath, (2) Babu Ram, and (3) Beni Ram, s/o Brij Kishore. Vaish of Hathras, District Aligarh. ..... Debtors-Applicants.

To,

1. Pirbhulal Massadilal at Harduaganj, District Aligarh.
2. Shrinath Hatilal.
3. Heirs of Lachmandas Kishanlal.
4. Babu Ram Shankerlal, and
5. Murlidhar Ram Pd., at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed insolvents have applied at the Court for their discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 22nd day of October, 1926, at 10.30 o'clock, for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1926
1207/XV.

By Order,
BABULAL,
Munsarim,
Aligarh Judgeship.

Dated Aligarh, the 8th September, 1926.
No. 1131/XV.
27363

AMUSEMENTS

*The Klondike Stampede!*

Turn out! Turn out on the long trail—down the seething waters of Kink Rapids, turbulent, treacherous—on to Five Fingers, whose knuckled pinnacles reach up, clutching, like the stiff digits of a drowning man—up through the sifting snowflakes of Chilkoot Pass, cruel, forbidding, toying with men, stripping them of strength and manhood, wrecking their courage, breaking their hearts, sucking them in, swallowing them—all but the strong, who, toiling on, hungry, frost bitten answer the magic call—Gold!

Frank Lloyd presents

**WINDS of CHANCE**

10 Reels

**Rex Beach's Romance of the Klondike Gold Rush**

With

**Anna Q. Nilsson** **Fen Lyon**
**Viola Dana** **Victor McLaglen**

and a great supporting cast including Dorothy Sebastian, Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Philo McCullough and John T. Murray

**Directed by Frank Lloyd maker of "The Sea Hawk"**

**A First National Picture**

**PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.**

TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.

**PATHE CINEMA,** ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**

Presents This Week

**MADAN THEATRES Ltd's**

**The MYSTERIES of INDIA**

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING.

**TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.**

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE, TO-DAY, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES PIECE-GOODS, "HALBOT" MOTOR LORRY AND MOTOR CAR BODY, MOTOR SKOOTER, INSOLVENT'S OFFICE FURNITURE SAFE ETC. A

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 21st September, 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, office chairs safes etc.

One Motor Skooter and one Soda Machine.

By order of K.M. Taleyarkhan Esqr., Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Jotaram Maganlal traded as Maganlal Aminchand (Insolvent):—

Razais, pillows, Mehta Boxes etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Navolshanker R. Zalal (Insolvent):—

Tables, Chairs, Oliver Typewriter, Copying press safe etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

8 Pieces of Piece goods.

On account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

2 Bales of Dhoties.

4 Bales of Bed Sheets.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

One "Talbot" Light knockabout Motor Lorry 15|20 H.P.

One "Talbot" Motor Car Body.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of Shirtings, Nensooks, Jaconets, etc.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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on 11 April, 2017

# TRADE AND FINANCE

## WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 17.

MONEY.

Money remains very plentiful at nominal rates, call money being readily obtainable at 1 per cent. The trade demand continues sub-normal, although a substantial movement to the jute districts, where crops have been retarded, is now in process. The following were the fixed deposit rates during the week:—Two months about 2 per cent., six months 3 per cent., and twelve months from 4 to 4½ per cent.

An analysis of the figures to be contained in the next statement of the Imperial Bank should be of interest in view of the redemption of 1926 six per cent. Bonds, which took place on September 15th.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank as of 10th September, 1926, shows again a decline of Rs. 489,21 lacs in the Cash balance, which now stands at Rs. 52,01,14,000 as compared with Rs. 37.74 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 49,72, a decrease of 2.14 per cent. over last week. Cash credits show an increase of Rs. 20.57 lacs, while Loans and Inland bills discounted declined by Rs. 5.06 lacs and Rs. 18.41 lacs respectively. Both Government deposits and Other deposits are down by Rs. 390.48 lacs and Rs. 123.11 lacs respectively, the former amounting to Rs. 29.22 crores and the latter to Rs. 74.57 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

Steadiness, with good demand, has prevailed in Government securities, which showed an all-round increase of about four annas per cent. 3½ per cent. paper improved from Rs. 77-4 to Rs. 77-7 and 1945-55 Loans kept steady at Rs. 108-8. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, were quoted at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104-7 respectively. 5½ per cent. 1928 Bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 107-6. The new 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved by about four annas to Rs. 88-6. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 102-4 and Rs. 107-2, 1932 at Rs. 109-2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113-12.

A report from Calcutta states that the Loan of Rs. 1 crore which the Calcutta Port Trust intended to issue has been taken over by the Imporial Bank.

The Currency returns as of 7th September, 1926, showed a further increase of Rs. 55.87 lacs in the amount of notes in circulation to a total of Rs. 201.09 crores. Silver coins have likewise increased by Rs. 55.56 lacs to Rs. 92.52 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.87 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 61.02 as against 60.91 a week ago.

The increase in silver coins shown by the currency returns is accountable, in some measure, to the fact that the real demand from the jute growing districts has not as yet made itself felt.

EXCHANGE.

The market has ruled quiet with some sellers at 1s. 5.15/16d. Holidays have again interrupted the normal course of business. The appearance of export bills in Calcutta in only very small quantities, together with the import demand for bullion, has weakened the market, so that at present it may be termed a stagnant one. The following are the rates for forward deliveries:—September 1s. 5.29/32d., October 1s. 5.15/16 to 1s. 5.31/32d., November 1s. 6d., December 1s. 6.1/16d., January-February 1s. 6.3/32d., March-April 1s. 6.7/16d., and May 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling rate underwent a slight decline during the week from dollars 4.85-5/8 to dollars 4.85.7/16, but closing at dollars 4.85.1/2. French francs appreciating to 169.40 declined at the close to 171.25. Belgian francs were steady round 177, while the Italian lira suffered a slight set-back from 130 at the close of last week to 134.

A Press Communique issued by the Controller of Currency states that there were no remittances to the Home Treasury during the month of August 1926.

GOLD.

Gold prices have been unchanged with only a small amount of business transacted. The market, however, has been steady as a result of a slight decline in sterling exchange. The present off-take is estimated at about 17,000 tolas a day and the stock on hand at the close of the week is about lacs tolas. The price of gold in London after declining to 84.10½d. closed at 84s. 11¾d. The rate of sovereigns improved during the week from Rs. 13-7-3 to Rs. 13.7.9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21.7-6 and Rs. 21.7.0 for ready, Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 22nd September settlement and Rs. 21/6/9 and Rs. 21/6/3 for 22nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £47,000/-. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 731,655 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

Among the recent international gold movements, the shipment of about £6 million made by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, acting in conjunction with the Bank of England, was being utilised to equate a temporarily disturbed balance of payments between the United States and the United Kingdom. This gold shipment should greatly help to meet the liabilities in respect of autumnal crop imports and make provision for half-yearly payments on the American debt without disturbing the stability of sterling exchange and the gold reserves of the Bank of England.

SILVER.

The silver market has experienced a depressing week declining by ten annas to Rs. 63/14 per 100 tolas on September 16th, but recovered at the close on bear covering to Rs. 64/5. The undertone continues bearish. As further evidence of the influence which Shanghai has over the Bombay market, it is to be noted that rates in Shanghai declined in the early part of the week from 2s. 9-3/4d. to 2s. 9-1/4d. subsequently improving to 2s. 9-7/16d. The average daily off-take, including settlement off-take, has risen to 200 bars and the stocks on hand are estimated at about 3300 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 28-7/16d. and 28-1/8d. for ready and 28-9/16d. and 28-1/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 64/8 and Rs. 63/14 for ready and 27th September settlement and Rs. 64/5 and Rs. 63/11 for 25th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £425,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 182 bars and Rs.7,619 in coin. There is no shipment of Silver from London during the week.

The London "Statist," August 21, 1926, records the following:—

"As a result of the fall in silver prices, supplemented by the probability that the Government of India will adopt the recommendations of the Currency Commission, the shares of silver producing companies have recently been unfavourably affected. As a consequence, there has been considerable speculative selling of silver on India account.

Of the world's silver production amounting in 1923 to some 240 million Ounces, approximately 233 million ounces, or 97 per cent., were consumed for coinage purposes, while in the following year, 1924, of a total production of 239 million ounces only about 120½ million ounces were consumed for this purpose. The domestic demand for silver in India would appear to be about 100 million ounces, per annum."

The journal states further that when allowance is made for the general enhancement in value of all commodities in the past decade, silver prices have not advanced proportionately.

In regard to the above, it is generally believed that if, in spite of reduced consumption of silver for coinage purposes, the demand for baser metals (of which silver is a by-product) continues healthy, the production of the mines should not be materially reduced. With the output remaining approximately normal, the reduction in the demand must certainly exercise an adverse effect on the price.

SHARES.

Featuring an active post-holiday week on the Stock Exchange was the decline of the Imperial Bank shares from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,430. The latter price reveals that in the last two months Imperial Bank shares have fallen by Rs. 250 per share and when it is considered that the par value of these shares is Rs. 500, the decline becomes a matter of no small importance.

Cotton mill shares have enhanced in value, while Tata Iron and Steel shares suffered an early setback, but more than recovered at the close of the week to Rs. 205 for deferred shares and Rs. 59 for ordinaries. This temporary decline is believed due to the postponement of the meeting at which a plan for the payment of accumulated preference share dividends was to be formulated. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 907/8xd. 917/8; Century Rs. 380-383/12; Central India Rs. 541/4-540; Crescent Rs. 182/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 907/8-917/8; Madhowji Rs. 128/12-133/12; New Great Rs. 323/12-331/4; Pearls Rs. 485-490, Simplex Rs. 140-142/8 and Swedeshi Rs. 517/8-518/12.

The miscellaneous section was steady during the week with a slight rise in prices. Andhra Valleys remained steady at Rs. 740 and Tata Hydro showed a small improvement from Rs. 1080 to Rs. 1091/4. Alcocks advanced from Rs. 293/12 to Rs. 296/4. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at Rs. 230. Cement shares were in fair demand, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 20/4, Katni Ordys improving from Rs. 118/12 to Rs. 130 with deals from Rs. 335 to Rs. 384. Railway shares were steady with a slight change in prices. Ahmedamad Prantij declined to Rs. 910xd. and Amritsar Patti from Rs. 150 to 144. Central Provinces railways were unchanged at Rs. 117. Tanti Valleys show an improvement from Rs. 720 to Rs. 730.

Imperial Bank Contributories receded slightly from Rs. 360 to 353/12. Bank of India shares and those of Central Bank kept steady at Rs. 70/8 and Rs. 26/12.


WOOLLEN CARPETS

Attractive Colours
Beautiful Designs.

6 feet × 3 feet Rs 6 each.

Six Carpets Rs. 33.
TWELVE FOR Rs. 60.

*Remarkable value for quality.*

THE PENINSULAR CARPET EXPORTING Co.,

29, NEW MARKET BUILDINGS
BANGALORE CITY.


# THE WEATHER.

## RAIN FALL IN INDIA

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The deep depression near Sutna yesterday remained practically stationary. It is recurving in a noth-easterly direction and may begin to weaken. Storm in the north-east Arabian Sea is severe. It is now centred within the degree of latitude 22 longitude 67 and is probably moving in the north-westerly direction.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India East, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, South-east Madras and local in Bengal, Bihar and Central India West.

A few falls occurred in upper Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Gujarat and East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches, Akyab one, Diamond Island, Silchar two, Cherrapunji three, Mymensingh Jalpaiguri, Ranchi Gorakhpur, Benares, Cawnpore one, Jhansi one and a half, Mount Abu, Ahmedabad one, Nowgond one and a half, Saugor one, Jubbulpore ten, Seoni, Pachmarhi three, Calicut, Cochin two, Negapatam one, Trichinopoly, Salem two, and Cuddalore one and a half.

Farecat:—An increase in Bihar and Orissa.—A.P.

## RAINFALL IN GHATKOPAR.

103.19 inches of rain have fallen in Ghatkopar from 1st of June 1926 to 6 a.m. on the 18th inst.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 20.

| Stations. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept 1926 | Total since 1st June 1926. | June 1st to Sept. 20. 1924. | 1925. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba Point | 0 15 | 67 20 | 45 81 | 47 33 |
| Fort .. | 0 10 | 99 40 | 53 07 | 52 56 |
| J.J.Hospital | 0 17 | 81 25 | 55 48 | 49 97 |

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

**Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20th September 1926.**

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.806 inches (.022 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.705 " (.034 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.045
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degree
" (wet bulb) " 75.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (1.1 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.4 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SW
Velocity " " 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 199 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.92 "
" " " year 70.29 "

## DAILY WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in defect in the southwest and nearly normal in other parts. Temperature was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 1.25" of rain, Cawnpore 1.02" and Allahabad 0.43". Skies are lightly clouded over the northwestern parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Temperature was below normal in most of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.88" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was much above normal at Karachi and nearly normal at other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.30" of rain, Ahmedabad 0.88" and Neemuch 0.85". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.91" of rain, Saugor 1.20", Hoshangabad 0.69" and Raipur 0.30." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the eastern parts. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal almost throughout the area.

The Konkan.—0.15" of rain was recorded at Bombay, 0.44" at Ratnagiri and 0.65", at Karwar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 86.0 (1deg. above normal) and the lowest 77.2 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature also was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The storm off the Kathiawar coast is now about 100 miles west of Dwarka. The depression near Jubbulpore has remained practically stationary. It has again caused very heavy rain in the neighbourhood. Thunderstorms have been active in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, the Konkan; Malabar and southeast Madras, and local in the west United Provinces; Gujarat; Kathiawar; Central India West and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Calicut 2.43", Cochin 2.27". Trichinopoly 1.86" and Negapatam 0.95".

Forecast.—No large change.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ONFRIDAY THE 20TH OF SEPT 1926

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date | Normal 1st June to date | Departure 1st June to date. | Annual Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baluchistan | | | | | |
| Quetta .. | .. | 0.92 | 1.25 | —0.37 | 9.75 |
| Punjab— | | | | | |
| Multan .. | .. | 2.82 | 4.98 | —2.16 | 7.20 |
| Rawalpindi .. | .. | 39.02 | 22.05 | 16.97 | 34.77 |
| Lahore .. | .. | 16.33 | 14.66 | +1.67 | 19.62 |
| Hissar .. | .. | 18.60 | 10.99 | +7.61 | 14.47 |
| Ambala .. | .. | 27.96 | 22.50 | +5.46 | 30.49 |
| Delhi .. | .. | 23.81 | 21.69 | +2.12 | 26.84 |
| United Provinces | | | | | |
| Agra .. | .. | 25.60 | 22.52 | +3.17 | 26.90 |
| Mainpuri .. | .. | 24.72 | 21.88 | +2.84 | 27.07 |
| Jhansi .. | 1.25 | 33.98 | 31.40 | +2.52 | 36.17 |
| Cawnpore .. | 1.02 | 24.71 | 30.40 | —5.69 | 35.92 |
| Allahabad .. | 0.43 | 28.03 | 32.33 | —4.30 | 39.06 |
| Sind— | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | .. | 2.08 | 2.22 | —0.14 | 3.68 |
| Karachi .. | .. | 19.60 | 5.89 | 13.71 | 7.56 |
| Rajputana- | | | | | |
| Bikaner .. | .. | 10.27 | 9.14 | +1.13 | 11.79 |
| Ajmer .. | .. | 22.38 | 17.96 | +4.42 | 20.65 |
| Jaipur .. | .. | 28.42 | 21.15 | +7.27 | 24.21 |
| Kotah .. | | | | | 28.23 |
| Mount Abu .. | 0.88 | 123.03 | 56.89 | 66.14 | 60.79 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 0.30 | 41 62 | 12.98 | 28.64 | 14.39 |
| Dwaraka .. | 0.08 | 19.89 | 12.28 | +7.61 | 13.52 |
| Veraval .. | 0.06 | 50.49 | 16.93 | 33.56 | 18.80 |
| Rajkot .. | | 33.09 | 23.85 | +9.24 | 26.29 |
| Bhavnagar .. | 0.12 | 28.69 | 19.24 | +9.45 | 21.20 |
| Nara .. | 0.07 | 58.33 | 37.85 | 20.98 | 40.97 |
| Surat .. | 0.88 | 46.76 | 27.02 | 19.74 | 28.83 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 0.08 | 38.54 | 22.98 | 15.56 | 24.70 |
| Deesa .. | | | | | |
| Central India W. | 0.85 | 44.31 | 26.43 | 17.88 | 29.19 |
| Neemuch .. | 0.02 | 23.30 | 29.00 | —5.70 | 33.12 |
| Indore .. | | | | | |
| Central Provinces | 0.91 | 51.87 | 47.84 | —4.03 | 55.11 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 1.20 | 43.15 | 39.37 | +3.78 | 44.95 |
| Saugor .. | 0.69 | 52.52 | 43.28 | ×9.24 | 48.83 |
| Hoshangabad .. | .. | 25.95 | 25.19 | +0.76 | 29.63 |
| Khandwa .. | .. | 39.45 | 24.63 | +5.82 | 31.30 |
| Akola .. | 0.02 | 18.64 | 26.98 | —7.44 | 36.05 |
| Amraoti .. | 0.11 | 42.16 | 40.53 | +1.63 | 48.97 |
| Nagpur .. | .. | 41.33 | 43.67 | —2.34 | 51.90 |
| Chanda .. | 0.39 | 39.20 | 42.84 | —3.64 | 50.83 |
| Raipur .. | | | | | |
| Konkan— | 1.15 | 67.20 | 64.52 | +2.68 | 70.63 |
| Bombay .. | 0.44 | 109.09 | 90.76 | 18.33 | 99.98 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 0.05 | 83.31 | 83.54 | —0.23 | 94.96 |
| Mormugao .. | 0.66 | 94.04 | 105.32 | 11.28 | 120.12 |
| Karwar .. | | | | | |
| Bombay Deccan | .. | 13.69 | 16.48 | —2.79 | 22.23 |
| Malegaon .. | .. | 15.01 | 15.60 | +0.58 | 22.33 |
| Ahmednagar .. | .. | 19.17 | 18.35 | ×0.82 | 27.11 |
| Poona .. | .. | 21.87 | 19.47 | +2.40 | 28.45 |
| Sholapur .. | .. | 13.56 | 12.11 | 1.55 | 20.90 |
| Bijapur .. | 0.04 | 44.88 | 36.90 | +7.98 | 50.13 |
| Belgaum .. | | | | | |
| Hyderabad— | .. | 27.44 | 21.56 | +5.88 | 27.53 |
| Aurangabad .. | | | | | |
| Nizamabad | .. | 27.86 | 33.55 | —5.69 | 40.08 |
| Indur .. | .. | 16.41 | 22.68 | —6.17 | 32.27 |
| Hyderabad .. | | | | | |
| Malabar— | 0.22 | 96.52 | 104.06 | —7.54 | 125.68 |
| Mangalore .. | 2.43 | 107.20 | 85.24 | 21.93 | 117.16 |
| Calicut .. | 2.27 | 85.77 | 70.34 | 15.43 | 114.51 |
| Cochin .. | 0.49 | 29.93 | 27.66 | +2.24 | 84.51 |
| Trivandrum .. | 0.82 | 38.25 | 19.72 | 18.53 | 84.16 |
| Ceylon- Colombo | | | | | |
| Madras Excluding | | | | | |
| Malabar & Mysore | .. | 26.66 | 22.22 | +4.43 | 41.59 |
| Masulipatam .. | 0.01 | 7.87 | 9.26 | —1.39 | 20.51 |
| Bellary .. | .. | 19.17 | 16.94 | +2.23 | 31.23 |
| Cuddapah .. | 0.35 | 8.94 | 13.70 | —4.76 | 50.74 |
| Madras .. | 0.10 | 17.43 | 16.93 | +0.50 | 35.37 |
| Bangalore .. | 0.02 | 6.57 | 5.07 | +1.50 | 22.29 |
| Coimbatore .. | 1.86 | 14.14 | 9.77 | +4.37 | 33.18 |
| Trichinopoly | 0.95 | 5.84 | 9.35 | —3.52 | 54.98 |
| Negapatam .. | | | | | |

## CROP REPORT.

Punjab:—Amritsar; Cotton crop excellent alround except Tarntarn, Patti and Amritsar districts where cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain but expect that present weather may improve cotton yield slightly.

Ferozepore: All crops doing well.

Multan: All crops doing well. Cotton arrivals delayed a week by recent rains.

Delhi: Present weather favourable for all crops.

United Provinces.—Agra: Cotton plants making good progress, but want fine weather. Food grains doing well.

Cawnpore: Cotton plants showing bells, but want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Rajputana:—Beawar; All crops doing well.

Berar:—Amraoti. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food grains doing well.

Khamgaon:—All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Khandesh:—Dhulia. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon: Cotton plants flowering advanced. All crops doing well.

Broach: Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar:—Viramgam. Nil.

Wadhwan: Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera: Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar: Cotton plants expect only slight domage owing to too much rain.

Sholapur:—Barsi: Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants in flower. Food grains doing well.

Sholapur: Crop prospects generally good.

Dharwar:—Hubli: Nil.

Madras:—Bellary: Cotton sowing good progress.


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## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 18.

| | Per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI. | | |
| Textile | " | 0 11 9 |
| Century | " | 0 11 3 |
| Jacob | " | 0 11 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | " | 0 11 3 |
| Elphinstone | " | 0 11 0 |
| Apollo | " | 0 11 3 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in. | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb. | 1 0 6 |
| Century 914-924 | " | 1 0 0 |
| Century 6404/8705 | " | 1 0 0 |
| Hindustan Mills | " | 1 0 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | " | 1 0 6 |
| Phoenix | " | 1 0 0 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | " | 0 15 9 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | " | 0 15 9 |
| Kaliamardan | " | 0 15 6 |
| Daud Sahib | " | 0 15 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303: | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 1 0 6 |
| Hindustan Mill | " | 1 0 6 |
| David Mills | " | 1 0 6 |
| Apollo Mill | " | 1 0 6 |
| LONG CLOTH X Quality:— | | |
| Swan Finlay | Per lb. | 1 0 9 |
| Gold Mohor | " | 0 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | |
| Textile (Hard) | Per lb. | 0 15 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 15 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | " | 0 15 0 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | " | 0 14 6 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | " | 0 15 0 |
| Sakuntala | " | 0 15 0 |
| Sundari Brand | " | 0 15 0 |
| Globe | " | 0 14 6 |
| Rachael | " | 0 14 9 |
| Palkhi | " | 0 15 3 |
| Maher | " | 0 15 0 |
| LEPAD:— | | |
| Spring | " | 0 15 6 |
| Textile | " | 0 15 6 |
| Century | " | 0 15 0 |
| Maher | " | 0 15 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 1 1 6 |
| Jacob | " | 1 0 6 |
| Century | " | 1 1 6 |
| Mun Mill | " | 1 0 6 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 1 0 6 |
| Century | " | 1 0 6 |
| Jacob | " | 0 15 6 |
| Mun Mill | " | 1 0 6 |
| 1386 Tata | " | 3 0 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 4 1 0 |
| Jamshed | " | 4 1 0 |
| Century | " | 4 8 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | " | 4 4 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | " | 4 8 6 |
| BLACK CHECK:— | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | " | 11 2 0 |
| 2020 Jacob | " | 5 12 0 |
| 5800 Kuria | " | 8 8 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | " | 5 13 0 |
| GABRUN NO. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | " | 8 4 0 |
| Hindustan | " | 8 5 6 |
| E. D. Rachael | " | 7 4 0 |
| SALITA:— | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 15 0 |
| Textile | " | 0 15 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 15 9 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 7 0 |
| 777 Crescent | " | 2 5 0 |
| Apollo David | " | 2 5 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12 13, 14:— | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 3 0 |
| Great | " | 1 3 0 |
| Phoenix | " | 1 3 6 |
| Kohinoor | | |
| Tata | " | 1 3 6 |
| CHADAR KORI CALANDER. | | |
| Hindustan | " | 0 15 6 |
| David | " | 1 0 0 |
| Mahel | " | 1 0 6 |

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

### DINING CAR DISCONTINUED

At the meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 7th September, the Chairman informed the committee that it had been decided to withdraw the Indian Dining Car which had been tried on two different Sections on the Metre Gauge line during the past two years, as it was found that the patronage extended to it was so poor that its continuance was not justified. The Dining Car had been well advertised but experience showed that the 3rd class passenger for whom the Car was principally intended to cater, was unwilling to leave his seat to take advantage of the facility provided. For the same reason it was not considered necessary, as suggested by one of the members of the Committee, to try the experiment on the Broad Gauge.

COUPON BOOKS.

In reply to a suggestion that the B. B. & C. I. Railway issue books of coupons for return jouneys at 1½ fares similar to those issued by the G. I. P. for Poona traffic, the Chairman stated that in view of the existing concession of week-end return tickets at 1½ fares now in force and of the depreciation in earnings of the Railway, he was unable to consider the proposal. Furthermore the Chairman emphasised that the conditions on the two Railways were dissimilar.

## RAILWAY WORKMEN'S PROTEST

A public meeting of the Railway Workmen's Union was held at Matunga last week under the presidency of Mr. Ginwala. After the speeches were delivered by Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Rele, Mr. Shitut and others the following among resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. This meeting of the Railway Workmen's Union repeats its protest against the action of the Agent G. I. P. Railway in starting Staff Councils disrecognising the workmen's lawfully constituted Union which has been in existence for the last 9 years and which has got a large number of membership supported by its own independent funds, as such action on the part of the Agent is likely to prejudice both the interests of the Union and of the workmen in general. (2) This meeting regrets to note that 4 of the prominent members have been appointed by the Agent on the Staff Councils thus attempting to weaken their position as well as the strength of the Union which is a harmless body looking after the general welfare of the workmen in an independent manner and the Union notes that the views and doings of those members as well as of the staff Councils as a whole are in no way binding upon the workmen's in the above workshops as a whole. (3) This meeting once again requests the Agent and the other Railway authorities that the Union should be immediately recognised so as to develop its activities and also to put it on a better and more organised basis.

## ISLAM IN AMERICA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a citizen of the United States of America and doing business there. In America there are many people now willing to be converted into Islam, and I have come to India from America to appeal to my Mahomedan brethren to help me in this affair which is a religious one and if this appeal receives a satisfactory response a body of Muslim educated members in the form of a Mission could go to America and preach Islam there and for this a permanent abode in other words a "mosque, is required" where we could invite the people willing to embrace Islam. There are few Muslims in America, in different places and they have no mosque where prayers could be performed. Hence a mosque is required. There is a temple of Hindus and a Gurdwara of Sikhs, but there is no place of worship for Mahomedans. So I appeal to all my Mahomedan brethren to render every possible help in this affair, which, if succeeds, Islam will shine there, and will increase the number. I have started collecting funds and nothing could be done unless every Muslim takes part in it hence I appeal to every Muslim brother to give me all possible help in this religious affair.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. RAHIM,

Room 44, Janwalla Building, First Floor, Null Bazar, Bombay 9.

A young sweeper boy was drowned on Friday noon in the river at Indore adjoining Ramachandra Khazanchi's gardens. The dead body was recovered soon after and a post-mortem examination was held at the Residency Hospital.

Two young Ahir girls were rescued from being drowned in the river at Indore by one Khatik (Nalal) on the 16th instant, one having become utterly unconscious when taken out of the water. They were immediately removed to the Hospital for treatment and have now recovered.

The following resolution, among others, was passed at a mass meeting held under the presidentship of Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew in the Juma Mosque lately.

**Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures**

This book contains Mesmeric and Hypnotic cures for diseases. Talismans to cure diseases, methods of prolonging longevity, water healing, breath healing, cure by yogic exercises, wonderful yogic simple herbal recipes and cures for very many diseases, several preventives, various hints and secrets of health culture, water and air tonics cure by music, laughter, devotion and breathing exercises, spiritual healing and cure by prayer. Price 0-12-0.

TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizianagram, Vizag Dt.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reuter is responsible for telling us that at Geneva only four days ago, in the course of a debate on International Slavery Convention of the League of Nations, in connection with Indian States, a statement was made to the effect that "While the Government of India did not consider that any interference with the internal administration of the Ruling Princes was justified, they would not fail to make suitable recommendations to the State Rulers."

In the face of this declaration take the recent case of H. E. H. the Nizam, regarding which there is so much hue and cry going on in the press and on the platform throughout the length and breadth of India and outside. Just a few days ago a telegram published in papers informed us that a protest meeting was held by Indians in Afghanistan, against the alleged interference of the British Government in the internal affairs of H. E. H. the Nizam's administration.

Some Indian papers have published statements on the subject which, if they were incorrect, certainly deserved refutation on the part of the Government of India by means of a communique. Public feeling on the subject is daily growing in intensity and volume for which the silence of the Government of India is to a great extent responsible.

The statement reported by Reuter to have been made at the Geneva Conference may or may not be true, but there is no reason to think that it is not true, the fact that the Government of India have addressed an ultimatum to H. E. H. the Nizam about some internal axairs of his dominions cannot be disputed, although the actual terms of that ultimatum are not yet all known with certainty.

It is no secret that H. E. H. the Nizam had lately raised the question of the restoration of Berar to his Government and that some words used in the correspondence were not palatable to the Government of India's Political Department.

The public opinion in India on this affair is that this treatment towards the Ruler of the biggest and the most important of the Indian States is due to the fact that the Nizam had asserted within the last few months equality of status with the Government of India under the terms of the treaty with him and this impression made on the public mind reflects great discredit on the wisdom of the Political Department of the Government of India. I think that even if the charges of mismanagement were correct and the Geneva statement was not true the moment chosen by the Political Department for the despatch of the aforesaid ultimatum to H. E. H. the Nizam, was not an opportune one and the Government of India will be well advised if they even now issue a communique on the subject; otherwise we shall not be unjustified in thinking that they are acting upon the old adage "Hati ke khane ke dant aur dikane ke aur."

The readers in this connection are also invited to read an article by Mr. T. E. Welby published in the "Sunday Times" of London dated 8th Aug. 1926, which he concludes by saying:—

"There, and not in the issues raised by the actions of the Rulers of Indore and Hyderabad, is the real question. Attention should be directed, not to the misconduct alleged against them, but to the now general tendency of Native States to claim virtual independence."—Yours, etc.

SYED ABDUL JABBAR.

Haiz Manzil, Ajmer.

Dated Sept. 15.

## BALLARD ROAD SCHEME

"Satya Mitra" says:—

Visions of fabulous profits and of beautiful broad roads for straight Hornby Road to the Ballard Pier, were responsible for the misery caused to thousands in the face. The visions of profit have already vanished into thin air and the prospect of a loss of at least two crores of rupees is now staring the Municipality in the face. The city will have to suffer from financial stringency for years to come. All these facts were well brought out at a public meeting recently held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, by the different speakers, especially by Mr. P.J. Murzban who has made the question of the Hornby Ballard Scheme his own. All the speakers seemed to be earnest to find out the ways and means for coping with the disaster and minimising the baneful effects thereof. Maturing a scheme to afford some sort of relief to the poor down-trodden dishoused tenants of the Fort suffering every species of hardship in these days of house famine, high prices, unemployment and general depression in trade and business of every kind, is the sacred duty not only of the City Fathers but also of all those who call themselves public citizens of Bombay. Mr. Murzban's admirable scheme for housing the dishoused in cheaply-built temporary sheds is worth considering and we fondly hope that the present Acting Commissioner, who is said to be a very sympathetic gentleman, will exert his utmost to carry out the scheme in question, despite all legal and technical difficulties in his way.

The Pranirakshaka Sanstha, Dhulia gratefully acknowledges a donations of Rs. 200 from Shet Manekji Pitamber of Hubli and from Sheth Jivanlal Pratap Sinh of the Javheri Mahajan Mandal of Bombay on the advice of Muni Shree Chitta Vijayaji Maharaj.

## SHOOTING OF INJURED ANIMALS.

### AHMEDABAD'S SUPPORT TO BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad, held in Premabhai Hall on 14th inst. under the joint auspices of the Ahmedabad Dayapracharani Mahasabha, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Khilafat Committee and forty other associations and other leading citizens of Ahmedabad resolutions were passed expressing the emphatic opinion that the new legislation empowering Police authorities to shoot injured animals on public streets is unjust, inhumane and unnecessary even after the improvements made in it by the Select Committee; the meeting urged upon His Excellency to withhold his assent to the legislation "in accordance with the long accepted traditional policy of non-intervention in religious rights of the subjects" and further requesting His Excellency to instruct the Police authorities to send injured animals to the Panjra Pole or veterinary hospital for treatment.

The meeting strongly and heartily supported the movement made by the public of Bombay and the various associations of Bombay to express the universal resentment of the people by means of public meetings and deputation to the Governor of Bombay.

## SHOOTING INJURED ANIMALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. N. Mankar calls on the authority of the members of the Deputation that waited upon H. E., the Governor that what appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of 3rd instant with regard to the prospects of the interview is inaccurate and that a detailed authentic report would follow.

From the previous issue of the "Chronicle" it is evident that Mr. Mankar was one of those who waited upon the Governor along with Messrs. Manganlal Shah, Rao Saheb Harjivan Walji and Mr. J. Vimadalal. The "authentic" report has not still seen the light of the day, and while calling your information that H. E. the Governor was not inclined to withhold his assent as inaccurate Mr. Mankar does not say of his own knowledge as to what the "authentic" report is. Has the Governor refused to grant assent? If not, what is the use of misleading the public on such issues? The Governor's reply could only be that he has either definitely refused his assent or he is about to grant it if he has not granted it already.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

## SIR A. LANE'S RESIGNATION.

A London cable dated the 2nd September says the "Evening Standard" learns that Sir Arbuthnot Lane, President, New Health Society, has resigned the membership of British Medical Association as a sequel to the recent incident between Sir Arbuthnot and the Association in connection with the appearance of his photograph at the back of a restaurant menu and in connection with an article entitled the "Athlete's Food." When Sir Arbuthnot's attention was called to it he stated that the photograph was used without his authority and gummed slips affixed over the picture displayed by the restaurants concerned. Sir Arbuthnot expressed regret to the Association but the latter were not satisfied and apparently wished a public disclaimer.

Sir Arbuthnot has been very prominent for some months past in advocating the desirability of freeing doctors from certain disciplinary restraints imposed by the Medical Council and there has been medical criticism of the New Health Society's propaganda.

NEW HEALTH SOCIETY'S POSITION.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the New Health Society its Secretary said that Sir Arbuthnot Lane did not resign from British Medical Association on any question connected with the Society which no longer held any difference with the Association as regards the doctor's writing to the press.

## "GYMNASIUM IN CONGRESS HOUSE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my letter of the 21st ultimo I pointed out that when there is a gymnasium near at hand in the Congress House no good purpose can be served by having another gymnasium. But Mr. Pandya ignores the main point.

Of course, the idea of having a "central physical culture body" is quite praiseworthy, but it remains to be seen how the idea is to be put in practice especially when the vast majority of people lack in zeal for physical culture. I shall most certainly feel much obliged to Mr. Pandya if he will enlighten me on the point. In this connection, if Mr. Pandya permits me, I may venture to suggest that he and the members of the B. P. C. C. had better call a conference of the workers of all the existing physical culture bodies and decide.

It is not my intention to nip in the bud, Mr. Pandya's idea, but I want to draw his attention to many localities in Bombay such as Bhuleshwar, and the suburbs which are badly in want of gymnasiums. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee would be doing really useful work by filling up the gaps instead of starting a centra body with the "B. P. C." badge.—Yours, etc.,

"DISINTERESTED."

## THE HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The number of successful Sunshine Homes which England runs inclines me to believe that a similar one has enough scope for work in India. I therefore welcome the idea of the Happy Home for the Blind of Bombay and appeal to all philanthropic brothers and sisters of this land to contribute their quota towards it. Bombay alone with her 1,200,000 people can at 1 anna a head give the Home Rs. 75,000; such a Home is sure to be a signal of Happiness in the land. Those of us who have the opportunity of seeing what is done in Europe and America for their Blind and the successful way in which missionary efforts have begun Blind Education in India will, I dare say, join me in appealing to our country men to help Indian Volunteers in their efforts to open this their first Happy Home in India. Inquiry tells me that the Home has by now collected Rs. 9,000. I wish Bombay utilizes thtse Hindu Holidays as also the Parsee Patati and the Jain Pajusan Holidays, to raise enough money in each community and help bring the Happy Home into being. And may I request my Mahomedan and Jewish, my Buddhist and Christian friends to join in this common cause of our Blind and forward their contributions to the Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

May I seek your co-operation?—Yours, etc.

S. M. YODHA,

Khetwadi Main Road, Hari Ram Mansion Girgaon.

## HOME FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Mr. Narain Das, writes from Bombay:—Very noble and inspiring work is being quietly done at the above Childrens' Orphanage and Refuge School called the Byramji Jeejibhoy Home for Protection of Children in Western India situated at King's Circle at Matunga. It is indeed, exceedingly surprising that so few people in Bombay know even of its existence, leave alone the solid work done for the helpless children in this suburb of Bombay.

The Home was established in 1917, and at present houses 111 boys varying in age from 3 to 16 years and 44 girls from 3 to 14 years of age. The ages of admission of boys and girls are 3 to 11 for boys, and 3 to 8 for girls. The girls are housed in a separate block from the boys and have their own mistresses and a separate kitchen. The land and buildings are worth not less than 3½ lacs of rupees, consisting of fine buildings and a big and vast compound the garden needs of which are properly attended to. Of these five blocks two are used for the housing and education of boys and girls separately; the third block is for Superintendents' Quarter and Dispensary, the fourth is for staff quarters and Dining Rooms and the fifth is reserved as an isolated block for cases of infectious disease. The locality is exceptionally healthy and the buildings well built and nicely ventilated.

The boys and girls are occasionally treated to sweets, fruits or other delicacies by friends or visitors and others on special occasions.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The institute is not yet self-supporting and is being run at a loss. A visit to this Home at Matunga will amply repay the expense of time and trouble and is sure to prove to many a happy surprise. Will Bombay Daily papers send their representatives to see the things for themselves, and bring its work to public notice?

I have the Report of 1925 before me as I write. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 19,548, while the charges amounted to Rs. 23,519 which means a deficit of Rs. 3,971. The year's donations for current expenses amounted to Rs. 6,034 inclusive of Rs. 2,500 from the Western India Turf Club. Any donations in kind or in money, however insignificant, would be gratefully accepted by the Home and acknowledged.

CHILDREN'S REFUGE SCHOOL.

(A Part of the Home).

Education is given up to Standard V, both in Urdu and in Marathi. The special feature of the Home and the School is its non-denominational character as the Home gives protection to boys and girls of all castes and creed. Art Education consists of free hand drawing, cane work, carpentry and hosiery, besides sewing for girls.

## MR DUMASIA'S PARTING KICK!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. N.M. Dumasia, M.L.A., is a Journalist by profession, and misses no opportunity to assure his fraternity, that he is a zealous guardian of their liberty in the Legislative Assembly! Is Mr. Dumasia true to his word? Let us see. When Sir Alexander Muddiman made a Bill to amend the Indian Criminal Procedure Code which threatens the liberty of the Press, how did Mr. Dumasia behave? Did he oppose the Bill? No! Did he remain neutral? No! Did he absent himself, as he often does? No! What did he do then? He supported the Bill! Has Mr. Dumasia any claim for our support? None.

B.F. BHARUCHA.

"Resolved that this meeting of the Musalmans of Amritsar demands in the name of Indian Nationalism, justice and equality that the local Municipal Committee will fix up the ratio of its Hindu and Musalman employees in proportion to their respective population within the Municipal area. This is particularly necessary in the appointments of its principal Executive officers."

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GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
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JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat.
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P Chaude
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
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497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyar & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 22.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers, Mahomedan Constituencies.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Currency System as a Whole," University School of Economics, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 23.

Illustrated Lecture on "Indian Sculpture" by O. C. Gangooly, Editor of "Rupam," Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIMING.

### B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

| | Bombay (Colaba.) Arrl. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Peshawar Mail .... | 11.15 | 16.30 |
| Gujarat Mail .... | 7.37 | 20.45 |
| Kathiawar Mail .... | 8.42 | 21. 5 |
| Delhi Express .... | 6.30 | 21.25 |
| Express .... | 20.25* | 7.00 |

*Terminates at Church Gate.

**Notice to Jurymen.**—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 22nd instant at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.)

**English Mails.**—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on 19th instant and left there at 3.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mangola" with Mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 18th instant.

**Radio Music.**—A programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to day, at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

**Gita Class.**—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct ~~to morrow (Wednesday)~~ a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

**Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya.**—Under the auspices of the Students' Union Poet Harindranath and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will meet the students of the Vidyalaya to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) All Jains are cordially invited to attend.

**Band at Chowpatty Bandstand.**—The Band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m.

**Institution of Engineers.**—An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held in the Chairman's Room at the Bombay Port Trust Offices, Ballard Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. for the discussion of Mr. A. W. E. Stanley's paper on "Low Carbonisation of Coal." Non-members interested in the subject are invited to attend.

## SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA & HINDU SABHA

### LETTER OF RESIGNATION

Swami Shraddhananda has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Delhi:—

Dear Sir,—When I sent in my resignation from the membership of the Hindu Mahasabha last time, it was objected to for the reason that until I resigned from the local Hindu Sabha which had sent me as representative they could not accept my resignation. On that occasion I was prevailed upon to withdraw my resignation. But since the Mahasabha has allowed the different Provincial Hindu Sabha to set up indiscriminately their own candidates for the Assembly and the Councils and some Provincial Sabhas have actually begun to act upon it, I feel that I can no longer conscientiously remain a member of the Hindu Mahasabha. Besides I find that the Mahasabha does not think it to be its duty to work practically for the reforms which are urgently needed to save the Hindu society from utter ruin, but that it hampers its members in their practical working in that sphere.

For these reasons I beg to resign from the membership of the local Hindu Sabha. Kindly inform the Office Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha of your having received my resignation.—Yours, etc.,

SHRADDHANANDA.

## GANAPATI IMMERSION.

### LARGE CROWDS GATHER ON CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Monday was the great Ganpati immersion day, when thousands of images of the elephant headed god were thrown into the sea,—most of them into the beautiful waters of Back Bay. The crowd was enormous and the din and noise created by the Ganpati melas terrific. Each Ganpati had its group of devotees or melas, who accompany it to the sea shore singing songs and beating drums. Some of the Ganpatis are accompanied by dancers, and brass bands, but the best and the most dirlect of musics at such times combine to form a discordant noise. Yesterday, of course, was the last day for Ganpati immersion, and the Ganpatis were brought to the sea shore from all the distant parts of the city. What is most fascinating on such occasions is the group of dancers—some of them trained gymnasts. They dance with a religious fervour amounting almost to frenzy. All the same the whole procession is inspiring. Many of the idols are real works of art and decorated most elaborately. On the sea shore the Ganpati is worshipped, for the last time, and then given in charge of a fisherman to be thrown into the sea, with a parting and plaintive invitation to "come early next year."

## MOTOR FATALITY AT MAHALUXMI.

### OLD WOMAN KILLED

Dr. John Phillips, a medical practitioner, was going from Bandra to Bombay in a taxi on Sunday noon. When nearing the Mahalaxmi race course the driver of the taxi seeing an old woman named Rajubai aged 70 years crossing the road, blew his horn, but before he could stop the car the woman was knocked down and she succumbed soon.

An inquest touching her death was held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, on Monday morning when the jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

## DEATH FROM SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS

Ganu Sawarekar a young Maratha, committed suicide by inflicting wounds on his neck with a knife at Kumbharwada on Sunday morning.

It appeared that the deceased was in great monetory difficulties for some time past and he had gone to one Sarubai, a Maratha woman residing at Kumbharwada, whom the deceased had helped on many occasions. He asked for help, but as it was refused, he grew desperate brought out a knife from his pocket and stabbed himself in the neck.

The woman informed the police who removed the dead body to the morgue. At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Monday mornin, the jury recorded a verdict of suicide by self-inflicted wounds.

## DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with deep regret that I have to bring the following facts to the kind notice of the citizens of Bombay, through the medium of your widely circulated paper. In fact, my mind is not at rest, since I read recently the disappointing annual report of the Bombay Development Department for the year 1925-1926. So far as it related to the management of Development chawls.

Prior to May 1925, the monthly rent for DeLisle Road chawls, was one rupee more than the prescribed rent, perhaps to make up the loss of one rupee per room for Worli chawls. But the monthly rent of all rooms in the three different localities of DeLisle Road, Naigaum and Worli, was reduced by Mr. R. D. Bell, late Secretary to Government, Development Department, after bringing to his notice the main cause of vacancies in the Development chawls, both at DeLisle Road and Naigam and the result of my moving in the matter was so very favourable, that the general reduction in rent was sanctioned by Government, as per recommendation of Mr. R. D. Bell to have effect from May 1925. Instead of Rs. 10-8 for the ground floor, Rs. 11 for the first floor, Rs. 11-8 for the second and the third floors, at DeLisle Road, the reduced minimum rent was Rs. 9-8 for the ground floor, Rs. 10 for the first and Rs. 10-8 for the second and third floors respectively.

Similarly, the rent of Naigaum chawls was reduced from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 8-8 for the ground floor, from Rs. 10 to 9 for the first floor and from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 9-8 for the second and third floors respectively. While at Worli locality, a substantial reduction was made, so as to allow the menials in the Government employ to live in that locality of Lower Parel via Ferguson Road, as the rent was only Rs. 6-8 for the ground floor, Rs. 7 for the first floor and Rs. 7-8 for the second and third floors respectively though it was Rs. 8-8 for the ground floor, Rs. 9 for the first floor and Rs. 9-8 for the second and the third floors respectively. In spite of these advantages, it is certainly disappointing to see that by the end of March 1926, the Bombay Government had to suffer a loss of Rs. 75,000 in rent the same being kept in arrears due to the lack of proper supervision with the result that the Director of the Development Department had to write off this large amount, which comes to Rs. 6,250 a month; and with a large establishment to assist Mr. Hogan, the Special Officer, the monthly expenditure will come to more than Rs. 6,250 or in other words, the annual loss to Government was Rs. 1,50,000 (one lakh and fifty thousand).—Yours, etc

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

## TEACHINGS OF ISLAM.

### BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF PROPHET

The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society celebrated the birthday anniversary of Mahomed, the Prophet by arranging for a lecture on "Islam and its Prophet" by Mr. M. A. M. Khan on Monday evening at Arya Bhavan, Aga M. H. Dehadashti presiding.

Mr. Khan said Islam was intensely human and it was not so easy to follow its teachings as some of them thought. In the year 570 Mecca was the centre of internecine wars and idol worship was rampant, and the condition of women was very backward, for it was then considered a great misfortune to have a daughter born. There was drunkenness and gaming in the country, yet the nation was brave. Mecca while it was the centre of commercial activities of Arabia was also the centre of its poetry. At such a time the Prophet of Islam was born. After sketching the Prophet's childhood the speaker said Mahomed could neither read nor write and it was the pride of Muslims that one who could not read or write became a prophet and the philosophy contained in the Koran was such that it could put to shame many of the best philosophies on this earth! The Prophet subsequently entered the service of Khatija, a rich widow, whom, in course of time, he married. In Mecca he was held in high esteem for his honesty and character. But the most critical period of his life was at the age of 40. He was accustomed at this time to retire to a cave in a mountain near by and there contemplate on God in solitude for about three months in the year. One night he heard a voice wafted to him at the dead of night calling upon him to read, and the prophet replied that he could not read. The poems that he then read were to be found in the Koran and his wife became his first follower. The Prophet lived until he was 63 years old, that was to say, 23 years after the revelation.

ESSENCE OF REVELATION.

The lecturer then spoke of the burning insistence upon the unity of God in the Koran. There was no escape from Him, so far as man was concerned. That was the essence of the Meccan revelation. Mr. Mirza combated the common belief that Islam was propogated by sword, for who could have used the sword, he asked, when Mahomed was in the minority of one in the whole of Arabia. The Prophet met with persecution from all sides and about the year 616 or 617 the Muslims of Mecca fled. That was the first Hijrat, and the second Hijrat was in 620. The essential teaching of Islam was this: We shall believe in one God and we shall worship one true God and no one else. We shall not commit theft or adultery and so on. The speaker then gave some of the main incidents in the life of Mahomed and said when the Prophet returned at the head of an army of ten thousand to Mecca and entered the city unopposed he treated the citizens with great kindness and none was allowed to suffer except four criminals. But to one class no mercy was shown that was the 360 idols which were broken and they disappeared for ever from the House of God.

CHARACTER OF PROPHET.

Speaking of the character and morals of the Prophet, he said, they were those of the Koran. He was meek, mild, affectionate, forgiving; he was humble and tended his own herds; he visited and tended the sick and helped the suffering.

Turning to the teachings of Islam he said there was no man worship in this religion, for the Prophet had always said; "I am merely a man like you." Islam was a simple religion imposing a belief in God head, the Angels, and the Day of Judgment. The speaker said there was no compulsion in Islam, but people wrote against his religion much in pure ignorance. He spoke of its truly liberal spirit and the emphasis it laid on doing good.

## COMEDY OF MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

### FAMOUS SURGEON'S PORTRAIT "CENSORED"

Forty thousand menus at 250 Lyons tea-shops were only saved from the calamity of withdrawal (in mail week) by appearing with the mark of the "censor" on the back page, says the "Daily Graphic." It took the form of a blank slip pasted over a photograph, The photograph, which lunchers easily saw by holding the menus up to the light, was of Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the famous surgeon and president of the New Health Society.

The story of the "censored" picture is a comedy of medical etiquette. A law unknown to laymen had been broken, and three doctors, who lunched at a Lyons tea-shop on Tuesday, discovered the infraction. They saw an article by Sir William on "The Athlete's Diet" on the menu, illustrated by a portrait of the author.

SHOCKED!

They rang up the British Medical Association and the New Health Society. Both bodies were as shocked as their informants.

Two years ago the British Medical Association decreed that doctors might write for the lay Press without incurring professional damnation, but they drew the line at "personal details," such as photographs. Photographs might mean self-advertisement, the mere idea of which horrifies doctors. The New Health Society knew nothing of a photograph when they supplied the article.

The society rang up Messrs. Lyons on Tuesday and asked them to withdraw the menus.

Messrs. Lyons demurred. Finally they said, "Suppose we gum a piece of paper over it?" The society agreed, and yesterday Lyons waitresses all over the country indulged in a morning orgy of stamp-licking.

## S. AFRICAN DELEGATION

### SEND OFF BY BOMBAY CITIZENS.

After spending two very busy days in Bombay, the members of the South African Parliamentary Deputation, accompanied by Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Marwick, Messrs. G. S. Bajpai and G. A. Thomas left for Poona this morning.

The special train conveying the party, which was made up of the most comfortable coaches on the latest touring car model, left Victoria Terminus precisely at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna were among those present on the platform to give a hearty send-off to the guests.

The deputationists were accompanied in the same train by Sir Dorab Tata, and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala in order to show the guests round the Tatas' Power House at Bhivpuri "en route" to Poona. The Walwan Dam will also be visited on the way.

## ARRIVAL AT POONA.

POONA, September 20.

The South African Deputation arrived at 6 o'clock at Poona, the reception being private. They then proceeded to Government House. On their way to Poona they visited the Andhra Valley Power Station and at Lonavla inspected the Hydro-Electric plant. They expect to have a busy programme to-morrow.—A. P.

## DELEGATION'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY

SIMLA, Sept 20.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Hon. Mr. Beyers, Leader of the South African Deputation:—"On behalf of myself and other members of the delegation I wish to thank you very heartily for your telegram welcoming us and, extending your best wishes for an interesting and pleasant stay. We are glad to have set foot on the soil of this wonderful country and have no doubt that our visit will be both instructive and pleasant. The delegation present their respectful greetings to Your Excellency and the people of India."—A. P.

## A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

*"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.*

S. RAJNARAIN.

A South Indian youth, who, though barely fifteen years old, is declared by more than one competent mathematician in this country to know more about Higher Mathematics than even Masters of Art in that subject, is just now in Bombay. The boy, whose name is S. Rajnarain and whose photograph we reproduce above, hails from Madura. He has had little regular schooling, but from very early age he has shown an extraordinary aptitude for Mathematical problems of an abstruse nature, which has puzzled every body who has come in contact with him The Government of Madras was so much struck with the boy's natural intellectual gifts that it sanctioned a special scholarship of Rs. 75 a month for two years to enable him to prosecute his researches. But there appears to be no Indian University which can afford scope for the fullest unfoldment of his latent mathematical faculties.

"ANOTHER RAMANUJAM."

Prof. K. B. Madhava, a distinguished mathematician of Mysore, says of this boy's prodigy: "The subject that Rajnarain has plunged himself into, vulgarly called Theory of Numbers, extends from Numeration into Elliptic, Theta and Thetafuschian functions and being myself one who would claim to know a little of the latter, I can with certainty say that there are an unknown few if any at all in India, who have grasped the modern analytic developments of number. I have no hesitation in saying that savants of the type of Landau, Mittag-Leffler, Paul de bois Raymond Hardy and Littlewood alone can inspire and shape—more than any Indian university course for even the Master's Degree—this young prodigy for the mutual good of himself and of the Science." Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has said of the boy, "Madras has had the honour of producing a Ramanujam. This boy may perhaps also develop into another."

Rajnarain, who is a good speaker, has lectured on his favourite subject before the Mysore University Union and at several other places in the Presidency. He is also stated to possess a good knowledge of the works of Shakespeare and to have held his audiences "spell-bound" by his comparisons between the works of Shakespeare and those of Kalidas. Talent like that manifested in this youth deserves every encouragement on the part of his countrymen. If sufficient help is forthcoming, it is the intention of the father of the boy to send him to Europe for proper training and research work. It is to be hoped that such help will be readily forthcoming and that the youth's marvellous talents will find the fullest scope for development. He is at present staying in Narayanwadi, in Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

### NEW SYLLABUS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

With reference to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Resolution requesting the Schools Committee to suggest measures for promoting physical culture among school boys and school girls in the City, the Schools Committee have reported that they have considered the question in consultation with experts like Miss Lucille Chambers, Prof. Chhotalal Shah, Mr. F. Weber, Director of Physical Culture to the Government of Bombay, and Prof. K. G. Rao, Director of the National Physical Culture Institute, and have resolved to impart Drill Teaching in accordance with a syllabus framed by them after deep consideration. They have also resolved to place under a responsible person the physical education of the boys and girls attending the Municipal Schools and with this end in view they have deputed to the Physical Culture Class conducted by Mr. Weber, Mr. D. B. Gopalrao, who is also the Scout Organiser appointed by the Committee for their Municipal Scout Troops. At the end of one year the Committee hope that with the help of the present special teachers for Drill and with Mr. Gopalrao to supervise their work the work of imparting instruction in Drill and Scouting will be put on a sound basis and the teaching of physical exercises will receive a substantial impetus in the Municipal Schools.

It may be mentioned here that the Committee have already arranged for holding evening centres for play, at some central schools where there are compounds, and under this experimental scheme, a beginning has been already made to teach the children some open-air games under the present Drill Teachers.

## SCOUTING IN CITY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

### RAPID PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT

A meeting of the representative Members of the Municipal Aided Schools of the City took place on Friday last in the Hall of the Lord Harris School, Dhobi Talao, to discuss ways and means for the extension of scouting in these schools. Amongst those present, were Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts, Bombay, Mr. M. I. Farooqui, Secretary, Schools Committee, Mr. A. R. Dimtimker, of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. Manerikar, Superintendent of the Aided Schools and Special Attendance Officer (Compulsory Education Scheme), and Mr. A. M. Masani, Superintendent of the Sir J. J. Schools, sometime Director of Education, Baroda, and others.

Rao Bahadur Pai who was voted to the chair, opened the proceedings by requesting the Scout Organiser of the Municipal Boy Scouts, Mr. D. B. Gopal Rao, to speak to them on "Scouting." The Organiser explained to them at some length, the origin, growth, and development of the Boy Scout movement, its remarkable effects on the young boys who joined the association. He laid special stress on the methods of imparting instructions in scouting and contrasted it with school-room methods, and showed the splendid results obtained thereby. He requested them one and all to introduce the movement in their several schools and give their boys a fair chance to develop themselves into useful citizens of the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Masani queried as to the possibilities of success in running poor troops and asked for means whereby materials and monetary help could be obtained. To this the answer was given that some help could be obtained through the formation of Troops Committees—bodies whose duties were to take interest in the welfare of the troops working under them—or voluntary donations received in the cause of the movement from sympathisers or by getting up shows, feats, entertainments, by the troop.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings to a close said though he was an old man he felt rejuvenated by being actively associated with the Scout movement. He said that there were about 250 Municipal Schools in the city for boys, with a population of more than 30,000, and what little grant the Corporation was giving them was inadequate and insufficient. The money to meet the expenses of new troops will be coming somehow, but that was not what he wanted to emphasise. What he wanted to say was that the Scout Training must be given to each and every boy. Uniform or no uniform, the training on the right lines must be given and if the public saw that there was any good in it (as he was sure they would), money would automatically come in. He requested them to send their prospective scoutmasters for training to training camps which are held periodically. The fact that the movement is spreading rapidly in Municipal Schools from about 700 in 1925 to about 1200 in 1926 must be an eye-opener to the public. He wished that the movement had been introduced fifteen years ago, so that by this time, it would have done a great deal of good to the boys and the public would have taken it as a matter of course. He thanked them all for attending the meeting in large numbers, and wished them success in their new ventures to start scout activities.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

An Arvi correspondent wires as follows:—The Taluka Congress Committee meeting for the election of office-bearers was held on Sunday. Mr. Nilkanthrao Deshmukh of Virul, President, admitted Dahegaongondi members who had been declared non-eligible by the Provincial Congress Committee, overruling the objection raised. Minors voted and there were numerous cases of false personation. While some of these were brought to the notice of the President, all the bogus members bolted away. The President, taking advantage of some confusion, declared the meeting dissolved, though requested to continue the meeting. Sensation prevails.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

20th September, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 16 05 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 16.0 |
| Difference | +.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 15.87 |
| Difference | —18 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

20th September, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 8 7 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 8.72 |
| Difference | —.07 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 8 62 |
| Difference | —.17 |

Khandi Closed at 2 p.m. Rs. 316-8-0
Sewri Closed

Ophion: Rather expect higher prices.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

In the share market in jutes in the absence of any outside buying orders and professional speculative enquiry this section ruled quiet the turn lower than the previous week. In coals Bhulanbararee is marked down while others are steady unchanged. In miscellaneous a fair turnover resulted in this section with prices remained unchanged in the majority of instances Barrackpore Electric and Bengal Assam Steamships however marked some improvements. I. I. Corpora on deferred shares also improved in values on some enquiry. In tea small business passed at about unchanged rates. In the Banks Imperial Banks marked a further decline and was quoted at Rs. 1,435 and Rs. 355 respectively for the fully and partly paid up issues while Central Banks improved somewhat. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—4 per cent. new loan 1960|70 88|12, 5 per cent. bonds 1953 104|8, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929|47 101|14, 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 108|9, 5 1|4 per cent. war bonds 1928 107|4, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 107.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 107, Central Bank of India 27|8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1442|8.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 74, Dukhtiapur Bihar Light Railway 100, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 94, Kalighat Falta Railway 74.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord. 140|8, Kesoram 3|13.

Jutes:—Auckland 236|8, Barnagore 172|8, Bally 180, Birla 7|14, Cheviot 258|8, Clive 34|12, Craig 4|4, Empire 47|8, Howrah 18|10, Hukumchand ord. 11|8, Hukumchand pref. 93, Northbrook 47|12, Presidency 7|1, Reliance 63, Waverley 6|4.

Coals:—Bansjorah 9, Bengal 462|8, Bhulanbararee 17|8, Bolompore 2|5, Burrakur 18, Jainty Central 4|13, Kesoonda and Nyadee 12|8, Raneegunge 30|4, Searsole 4|12.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks 8|10, Barrackpore Electric Supply 89, Bengal Telephone ord. 9|2, Indian Iron and Steel 7|4, Marhall and Co 4, Russa Engineering ord. 9, F. I. Corporation deferred 3|6, I. I. Corporation pref. 118|8, British Burmah Petroleum 6|5, British Ceylon Corporation 1|4, Titaghur Paper ord. 6|2.

Tea Companies—Kishnanth 35|6, East India 25|12, Joyhirpara 27|4, New Samanpagh 8 per cent 120.—A. P.

## BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Mr. K. C. Vidyarthi, General Manager Bharat Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, asks us to announce for the information of the constituents of the company that during the current year that is from 1st January 1926 to 31st August 1926 about 15½ lakhs of rupees have been invested as under:—

Government Securities Rs. 9 lakhs.

Landed property (Kapurthala House, Lahore) Rs. 6¼ lakhs.

## ART ON THE STAGE.

### ANOTHER SUCCESS BY THE CHATTOPADHYAYAS.

Mr. Harindranath and Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya gave another performance of their music and acting on Sunday evening at the Excelsior Theatre before a packed house. The programme opened with a short scene from Tukaram wherein the saint sends back the royal gift of jewels, to the great rage of his prosaic wife. Mr. Harindranath sang Tukaram's 'bhajan' beautifully and was much applauded. If he looked more agitated at the sight of the jewels than philosophic Tukaram would have done, he entered into the saint's mood of devotion as only a great actor could. The "Boatmen's song" and the "Murder scene from Othello," which followed, were also well appreciated. The best piece of the programme was a social play entitled "Returned from Abroad," written by Mr. Harindranath himself. It was a realistic representation of a giddy England-returned young Indian, affecting English ways in every detail and trying to impose them upon his unsophisticated but loving wife. It was a clever comic piece and was cleverly done by both husband and wife. The shrewd and adaptive butler added not a little to the comic elements of the play.

Altogether, Mr. Chattopadhyaya deserves to be thoroughly congratulated on his practical exposition of art on the stage. Many must have returned from the theatre with the thought that his great achievement was only an earnest of greater possibilities for himself and the Indian stage.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1926.


## SOFT WORDS.

On the day of their arrival in India, the South African Deputation made through their leader, the Hon. Mr. Beyers, an interesting statement, intended to give an assurance to the Indian public that the policy of the Whites in South Africa towards the Indians in that country involved "no stigma on the Indian nation". "We wish to assure the Indian Government and the people", Mr. Beyers said in the course of the statement, "that whatever may be the outcome of the Conference and whatever legislation may be passed affecting the Indian community in the Union of South Africa, there never has been, nor is there now, any idea of placing a mark of inferiority or a stigma on the Indian Nation. The people of South Africa fully recognise and value the ancient civilisation and status of India". The people of India will be glad to know that the ancient civilisation and status of their country are recognised and valued in South Africa but what they are immediately concerned about is the present manners and attitude of the South African Whites towards the Indians in their midst as citizens of a common land. Subjecting the Indian to ignominious treatment on the railways, prohibiting him the use of Railway refreshment rooms, allocating to him separate seating accommodation on the trains are only some of the numerous indignities practised upon him to show to him that he is not wanted in South Africa. The right of being a citizen of that country is denied him, he is debarred even from the most limited enjoyment of that right in those places where he could do so under the older legislation. And this is done not because he is guilty of moral turpitude or want of reasoning faculty. the two disqualifications which in civilised countries debar a person from the political franchise, but simply because he comes from another race. a race which, according to the White opinion in South Africa, determined on its "extermination" from the country, stands on a lower level in modern civilisation. It is this conception, and this alone, which has prompted the legislation against the Indians. All the talk about insistence on a Western standard of life appears disingenuous to Indians because it is clearly proved that those Indians who have the means automatically adopt that scale and it is sheer hypocrisy to ask Indians to be content with a lower standard of wages than the one demanded by the Whites and to deprive them of all political rights and educational and other facilities and yet to expect them to live up to the Western standard. The whole armoury of legislation against the Asiatics is based on colour prejudice and on the groundless fear that the existence side by side with the Whites of members of another civilised race under self-respecting conditions will be detrimental to the interests of the Whites.

What else is it but colour prejudice which is at the bottom of such measures as the Class Areas Bill and the Colour Bar Bill? Such prejudice exists in all the political parties which dominate the public life of South Africa. To-day General Smuts and his party express their disapproval of the Colour Bar Bill, and Mr. Patrick Duncan, who was a member of the last Smuts Administration, expressed emphatically his dissatisfaction with the policy underlying that measure in a recent speech at Boksburg in the Transvaal when he said:

> "They could not protect the White population by any Act of Parliament they could possibly frame. They could not exploit the labour of another race and condemn them to live on a lower level than they were capable of rising to. No race had succeeded in maintaining oppression in the past and would never succeed in the future".

These are courageous and wise words. They show a clear insight into the whole racial problem in South Africa. And yet it was Mr. Duncan who had drafted the Class Areas Bill as a member of the Smuts Cabinet. Now when under the Colour Bar Bill members of non-European races are to be excluded from certain professions and means of livelihood, and the racial stigma against the Asiatics is to be given statutory recognition, we are told that "there never has been, nor is there now any idea of placing a mark of inferiority or a stigma on the Indian nation"! What else is it but placing deliberately a mark of inferiority on Indians when the Provincial Council of Natal passed last month the township Ordinance and thus deprived the Indians of the last vestige of the few civic rights they enjoyed in that Province? The Ordinance goes further. Not only does it deprive them of the Township Franchise rights, it also empowers various local Boards and Municipalities in Natal, in the same manner as in the Transvaal, to allocate separate areas for Natives and Indians to live and trade in segregated localities. The Natal Whites are thus determined to introduce, in order to brand the Indians as an inferior race, that curse of untouchability in their land which we in India are all agreed in stamping out and which, they must realise, is here, after all, a social and not a legal disability.

We are thankful to the Deputation for their soft words about the "ancient civilisation" and "status" of India. But soft words alone, not followed by suitable action, cannot turn away the wrath and resentment that India feels on this question. If the Deputation have, however, as one of their objects, the exploration of India's capacity to be a good customer for South Africa, they will realise that public opinion in this country will be ready to revise its present attitude towards trade relations with South Africa only when the Indian problem there is honourably settled. At the dinner to the Deputation by the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Mr. Beyers expressed the hope that India would take a good share of South African mineral produce. So she will and the two countries will have every opportunity of developing vast business connections, with mutual profit, if in South Africa there comes into being that "extreme good feeling" between the Europeans and Indians which Mr. Kay rightly remarked existed in Bombay. But such good feeling is impossible to exist in South Africa so long as those in authority in that country do not realise the need of repealing the anti-Asiatic legislation, and begin on a clean slate of honourable co-operation with their Indian fellow-subjects.

## PREJUDICED CRITICS.

The "Round Table" professes to be a non-partisan review of the politics of the British Empire and stands for the rights of the self-governing Dominions. But as India is not self-governing and is only a Cinderella in the Empire, the review has no desire to stand up for her rights, and its non-partisan attitude, like that of the British in general, consists in impartially flouting the claims of India for self-government except in the manner and at the pace the British decree. It has accordingly championed the Reforms and has consistently decried the Non-co-operators and the Swarajists for regarding the Reforms as a sham. Writing on recent events in India, the journal notes with satisfaction the tendency to bring together the Moderates, the Independents and the Responsive Co-operators in one joint party and says: "Certainly the time is ripe for the formation of such a party, for no essential differences can be perceived in the ultimate objects of the three groups or even in their political tactics". He is led to make this remark especially because at the three parties' conference in April last in Bombay "the Responsive Co-operators agreed to abandon civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes as a political weapon". The British Press has never failed to encourage secession from the Congress or from its policy. But in that very encouragement is danger. Time was when the Nationalists gloried in being branded by the British as extremists. That some of them should be now hailed by their erstwhile opponents as supporters of British policy and mock reforms should scarcely be a source of satisfaction to any Indian Nationalist but should rather be regarded as a proof of surrender, however unintentional. It seems to us incongruous, humiliating and even scandalous that the British and the Anglo-Indian to whom even the name of Lokamanya Tilak, the leader of the Congress, was a dread should have occasion to use some of his followers to discredit the Congress.

On the question of communal tension the writer of the article in question has little new to say. He finds in it only an occasion to praise the authorities. He is, indeed, forced to admit that "it is quite wrong to say that any man of standing on either side has deliberately tried to provoke any of the troubles". He would "dismiss the idea that these riots are due to any regular organisation". As for "certain religious, social, economic and political causes of difference between the two communities", he says: "They are not essentially different from what they were a year ago, or two or three years ago. Why, then, should the old antagonism assume such appalling proportions at this time"? He does not answer his own question satisfactorily. He attributes the present tension to the hyper-sensitiveness of the people but does not say what is the cause of that sudden hyper-sensitiveness. It is significant that he has not a word to say about the miserable ineptitude of the authorities in coping with the troubles. When heads are broken or are suffered to be broken, all the blame is laid on the people, "the strain on the authorities is great, but they are bearing it splendidly". When, however, after the heads are broken, the people settle down to quiet ways, the authorities come in for all the credit. The writer concludes: "If wide areas of India have been saved from the horrors of anarchy and slaughter, it is to the devoted labours of district officers, policemen and soldiers that this result is due". It is the old story of British arms standing between India and anarchy. If in any country there are chronic disturbances, its Government is held more or less responsible for them. Why should the British Government in India alone be exempted from that responsibility? Can any fair critic of that Government be satisfied that they have done all that can be done to avert communal conflict?

# SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

The South African Deputation headed by the Minister of Mines, Mr. F. W. Beyers, K.C., will sail for India to-day from Durban. The Delegation on the whole is absolutely anti-Asiatic in character. Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice, who is down on Indians only to satisfy a certain section of the electorate and stigmatises the Indians as "coolies" and crys out for banishing them to India with the policy of ruthless oppression, and Dr. Malan, who is still unchanged and pushes forward his propaganda for the Flag Bill, are, unfortunately, not in the Deputation. The Indians in South Africa desired that either of the two ought to have joined the Delegation, but Mr. Roos, it seems, kept away from this Delegation and even from the Delegation to the Imperial Conference, to look after the public opinion of the country, and Dr. Malan, it is reported, did not head the Deputation to India because of the pressure of the official work combined with the heavy strain of flag propaganda.

The Indians here are unanimous in according them a right Indian welcome in India, but wish to emphasise the point over again that India should not sacrifice any principle regarding the legal right of Indians to stay in South Africa and trade without obstruction of any sort whatsoever. Further that there should be no handicap in their progress and there should be no stigma placed on them as is done in the case of the Colour Bar Act which should be repealed. In short, there should be no breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914. On these points there can be no compromise.

**The Colour Bar Controversy.**

The colour bar controversy has not yet subsided in the country. The Anglican churches are making a whirlwind propaganda in the country against the colour bar policy of the "Pact" Government. Mr. Patrick Duncan, who is one of the members of the Delegation to India, attacked the Colour Bar Bill in the course of his speech which he delivered at Boksburg in the Transvaal. He said:—

> "They could not protect the White population by any act of Parliament they could possibly frame. They could not exploit the labour of another race and condemn them to live on a lower level than they were capable of rising to. No race had succeeded in maintaining oppression in the past and would never succeed in the future."

Would India remind Mr. Duncan that it was no other than himself who was the first to draft the Class Areas Bill and several other acts under the Smuts' regime?

**South Africa's Native Problem.**

General Hertzog's Native Bills have attracted wide comment and criticism in the South African Press. The Nationalists are jubilant over them and admire the "honest attempt" of General Hertzog to solve the so-called intricate Native Problem. The Native African Congress has appointed a Committee to study the Bills. The Natives consider the Bills to be inhuman and unjust. They say that the passage of the Bills will sound the death-knell of Native rights in the country. Some of the more Liberal Whites of the country have realised the fact that no repression will solve the problem. In the course of a speech which he delivered at Benoni, Professor E. H. Brookes of Transvaal University College, who is everywhere respected in South Africa as an independent thinker and honest politician, spoke as follows:—

> "The Native problem was world politics, without doubt. The Whites were in a small minority, but they did not appear to realise fully the preponderance of the coloured races in the world. Was it generally known that three out of four subjects of the British Empire were Indians, and one in every four of the world's population was Chinese? The position of the White races in S. Africa was very similar to the world at large. . . . The day of ruthless repression of the non-White races was one of the past."

**India and South Africa.**

It may be that the primary motive of accepting the Government of India's invitation to send a Delegation to visit India by the South African Government, was to find a market in India for South African products. South Africa is very desirous of having India as her permanent buyer of gold. "The Sunday Times" of Johannesburg understands that the leaders of the South African mining industry are greatly interested (perhaps somewhat divided) as to the effect on the Rand of the findings of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency. Some 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. or more, of the Rand's annual output of gold has of late years been absorbed by India. In the course of an interview to the same paper, one expert said:—

> "I do not believe that India will dare to limit the importation of our gold in view of its own internal demand for it; for even if she did that, the people of India would get other gold over their borders from China and Japan. The most interesting point for the Randites to watch is whether the findings of the Commission will pass into law."

India can clearly proclaim to these enthusiasts of procuring the Indian market for gold for ever, that India is determined not to encourage South Africa nor to buy her goods, even her gold, so long as South Africa refuses to give justice to Indians domiciled in the country.

Johannesburg, Aug. 30.

# COMMON NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

## A CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In spite of the present communal squabbles, which are serious enough to fill ordinary minds with despair, there are still thousands of patriots in the country who are as ardent as ever in their aspirations towards national unity and will eagerly welcome opportunities for endeavours in that direction. It is suggested to these high-souled people that festivals which are common to all communities, would prove no insignificant factors in promoting intercommunal amity. All those interested in developing a healthy national life will do well to take up the question of instituting new festivals (preferably annual) to bring together persons of different communities in friendly intercourse free from barren sentimentalism and amiable dissimulation. Care should be taken to see that these festivals are occasions for social amenities in stead of harangues by platform orators.

**Gandhi's Fast Anniversary.**

The 8th of October may be considered suitable for a national festival being the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's breaking his memorable fast of twenty one days in the year 1924. This fast as everyone remembers, was prayerfully observed for the sake of peace and good-will between communities; and the above mentioned day which witnessed "Unity meetings" throughout the country, therefore, became holy in the estimation of patriotic Indians. In fact, the citizens of Bangalore organised a "National Unity Festival" that very year and fixed the 8th of October as a National Prayer Day, when representatives of various religions met on a common spot for prayer in the evening, some people observing a fast till the close of the function. This was followed by a social gathering or 'panisupari' party on the 9th to which also the general public were cordially invited by the organizers. Thus under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi's 'tapas' the people of Bangalore took the initiative in the matter of a national festival, devoting one day exclusively to a joint prayer meeting and the next day to a social gathering. The celebrations were kept up last year on the same dates with a better social programme, the success of which augured well for the movement. Bengalore will not fail to observe the festival during the cussent year. For this purpose it is proposed to form a special National Festival Committee" consisting of a number of citizens endowed with true national sentiments.

**All India Appeal.**

The present appeal is made to lovers of national unity all over India—not less earnestly to the humblest than the greatest among them—to beadr themselves and organize festivals similarly in their own places on the 8th and 9th October if only to mark their keen interest in the promotion of intercommunal amity. In every town and village where there are at least a few earnest souls, it should be deemed a point of honour to get up a celebration—be it ever so small, like the poor man's feast—for the love of God and the Motherland. It is hoped that the entire Indian Press will hasten to give its best support to the movement. Public leaders, irrespective of political views, are particularly requested not to miss the present opportunity of showing how eager they are to promote harmony and cordiality between communities. By avoiding even a semblance of political agitation through speeches or otherwise, it should be made easy for officials to participate in what is purely a social function conducive to national welfare.

Let all true lovers of Indian nationalism respond to this "trumpet call" for prayer and pleasure to link together hands and hearts in right good will. It will be in the fitness of things if the newly started Indian National Union can move in this matter with vigour and enthusiasm for a beginning of its patriotic labours.

## A NOBLE OBJECT.

There can be no two opinions about the nobleness of the object of the proposed "Indian National Union" and I have very great respect for the great and good men, who have expressed their agreement with the principles and objects set out in the manifesto, and who have agreed to join it. I am not very sanguine, however, that the noble object in view can be achieved or that our difficulties will be any nearer solution by the formation of a new party—which will be neither political nor religious nor communal. The communal conflicts, which it is the immediate object of the New Party to avoid, are in my opinion not caused by people, who indiscriminately mix politics and religion but by purely selfish people, who care little for religion and less for politics. They are not likely to come under the influence of any institution, which is both non communal and also non political. I do not believe that communal organisations conducted on right lines should be discouraged. I do not think that the Sangathan or Tanzeem movements are in themselves bad. On the contrary, they will be quite useful. I quite realise that in order to bring about an understanding between the different communities there must be an "adjustment of communal relations on the basis of strict legal rights of communities and individuals," but this consciousness must be created in a large majority of the rival communities themselves, and in the present circumstances of our country, how is the "Union" which is to consist of people who are not to be long to any communal organisations and who need not agree in their political views, going to bring this about? I doubt also whether it is practical to expect mixed boards to settle all mutual disputes so long as there are people, who thrive and become important only because of such disputes and parties interested in keeping up the disputes. However, perhaps I am needlessly pessimistic. Anyway, if it does not do much good, the new Union can not possibly do harm.

B.G. KHER.

# Notes of the Day.

**The Empire's Pawns.**

Pundit Motilalji's protest against the use of Indian troops and Indian military resources in the British reprisals against China will be shared widely all over the country and by Indians of every shade of political opinion. What have the Chinese done to the Sikh and Gurkha soldiers who serve in Shanghai and other Treaty ports in China that they should be in the unhappy position of creating feelings of enmity towards India amongst the Chinese by being obliged to fight against them? Our Indian soldiers in China are the Empire's pawns, and they are used to promote the interests of British Imperialism. The military authorities in India have no business to lend the Indian soldier abroad for such use.

**Increase the Burden!**

Sir Henry Lawrence thinks that the Back Bay Scheme will not be a failure if only the "latter part" of it be pursued. He is sure of its immense value to Bombay and in his opinion "it would give up a fillip to the commercial life and prosperity" of this city. In his evidence before the Back Bay Committee in London he advocated the remedy of saddling the people of this Presidency with an additional burden of taxation to find out money for the scheme. As if enough money had not been wasted on the gigantic failure and as if the people of this Presidency had not been already weighed down with heavy taxation, still another form of it should descend upon them in the opinion of our ex-Minister of Finance. The ease with which Sir Henry Lawrence was able to deny that the public were kept in the dark about the real nature of the "progress" of Lloyd's Folly is only comparable with the thorough unconcern with which he views the prospect of pouring out further money into it, taking it out of the pockets of the general community, although his sophistical formula is that the rich could be easily taxed further. He ought to know by this time that death duties are not likely to bring the Reclamation Scheme out of the jaws of death.

**Hindu Sabha and Politics.**

Swami Shradhanand, like Swami Satyadeo, is both a patriot and a staunch Sanghatanist. He even withdrew from active work in the Congress as he wanted to devote himself wholeheartedly to the Sanghatan work, especially the removal of untouchability. While he was alive to any external danger to Hinduism he felt that the present day Hindu society was vulnerable in many places because of many abuses within it, and he wished to rid it of them. He soon found to his dismay that many joined the Sanghatan movement with little appreciation of the internal danger to the movement and were either too luke-warm or too convention ridden in the work of reform. To make matters worse, many more found in communalism a profitable election stunt and joined the Hindu Maha Sabha for their own political advantage or of their party. The Maha Sabha put up its own candidates for election and in some places men who were not so much as heard of in politics stood up as rivals of veteran Congressmen, only because of their active association with the local Sabha branch. This will help neither the Congress nor the Hindu Sabha. Thus Swami Shradhanand, who has just resigned from the Sabha as a protest against its dabbling in politics to the detriment of its true legitimate function, laments that the Maha Sabha "does not think it to be its duty to work practically for the reforms which are urgently needed to save Hindu society from utter ruin but it hampers its members in their practical working in that sphere." It is still not too late for the Sabha to retrace its steps and to confine itself to its great and legitimate task of social and religious reform.

**Late Mr. Samarth.**

The news of the sudden death in London of Mr. N. M. Samarth will be received with general regret in India. Till his departure to England two years ago as member of the India Council he was for about thirty years an active and prominent figure in the public life of Bombay. He was an uncompromising Liberal, an active member of the Congress till his party seceded from it in 1918. He was the back bone of his party and was unfailingly consulted by his colleagues when any big move was contemplated or any important political document was to be drafted. He was a nominated member of the first "reformed" Assembly and had been before a representative of the University on the Bombay Legislative Council. He was a journalist, too, and was for some time the Editor of the "Advocate of India" and the "Indian Spectator." Whether as a journalist or a politician or a pleader, he loved a good fight and hit straight. If to-day we have outgrown the political principles Mr. Samarth made his own, we may not forget that he contributed to that very growth.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL.

### DOMINION CLAIMS FOR REPRESENTATION.

### QUESTION TO BE RAISED AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

In view of recent incidents connected with the League it is certain, says the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent, that the question of adequate Dominion representation on the League Council will be brought up at the Imperial Conference in October. While Mr. Amery is known to take a sympathetic view of the Dominion claims, it is no secret that the Foreign Office finds great difficulty in adapting itself to the new conception of Imperial foreign policy whereby the Dominions would participate in shaping a united foreign policy for the Empire.

This fact may explain Sir A. Chamberlain's diffidence at Geneva about committing himself to any immediate support of Dominion candidatures and the impatience manifested by at least three Dominions at the postponement of agreed Dominion candidature.—Reuter's Special.

## CANADA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

### MR. KING DOUBTFUL ABOUT PARTICIPATION

LONDON, Sept. 20.

According to the "Daily Express" Ottawa correspondent Mr. Mackenzie King in an interview declared: "I doubt whether Canada in the unprecedented predicament in which its Government finds itself can be represented at the Imperial Conference in London." But Mr. Mackenzie King suggested that if the Conference could be postponed even for a few weeks the problem would be automatically solved. He was most anxious to attend the Conference, but the difficulties were the necessity of the Ministers seeking re-election and of money being voted to carry on the administration.—Reuter's Special.

## FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

### SPEECHES AT WILLINGDON CLUB DINNER

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The South African deputation were entertained at dinner last night at the Willingdon Club. Mr. Kay, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was the host. In a felicitous speech Mr. Kay proposed the toast of the guests of the evening which was most cordially received.

He dwelt on the extreme good feeling prevailing between the European and Indian communities in Bombay and emphasised that the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city were due primarily to the friendly co-operation between the leaders of both elements of the population. Mr. Kay said that he could not wish or hope for better associates than those Indians with whom he had worked.

Mrs. Duncan, amidst applause, thanked Mr. Kay for his welcome. Mr. Beyers was equally eloquent in his response. He described the possibilities of South Africa as a field for industrial development especially in regard to minerals and expressed the hope that India would take a good share of them, especially gold, diamonds and coal.

The function, which was attended by prominent members of the Bombay Indian and European community, was a conspicuous success.—A. P.

## FIGHTING IN CHINA

### BESEIGED FOREIGNERS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Hankow.—Plans are on afoot to undermine the Wall at Wachang, which the Cantonese troops are besieging and a tunnel is already under construction. 21 Americans, 3 Britishers and 2 Germans are confined in the city. Foreigners who were previously allowed to send out letters and mails have now been stopped from doing so.—Reuter.

## CANTON MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

### ENDING ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Canton.—The Acting Foreign Minister of Canton has promised the British Consul-General that steps will be taken to end the anti-British boycott before the 10th of October subject to the increase of import and export taxes on luxuries to cover the expenses of liquidating the boycott.—Reuter.

## SEIZED BRITISH STEAMERS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent learns that an agreement has been reached between Sir Alexander Sinclair, British Naval Commander-in-Chief, and General Yangsen, that of the two British steamers recently seized the latter should be handed over through a non-British intermediary.—Reuter.

## A FRUSTRATED CONSPIRACY.

### GREEK DICTATOR'S PLOT TO ATTACK TURKEY.

### SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN ATHENS PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Athens.—A morning paper prints what purports to be disclosures by General Pangalos to effect that Pangalos had intended to attack Turkey, had ordered great quantities of war material and had overhauled the fleet, the plan being suddenly to reoccupy Eastern Thrace without leaving time for foreign intervention. Afternoon papers comment variously. Special importance is attached to the statement that Pangalos had secured the co-operation of a foreign power and had arranged a meeting for the 25th August with an eminent Balkan military authority. The Liberal Press discounts the latter statement and emphasises the danger the country is running from dictatorship "seeking military adventures."—Reuter.

## ANOTHER FRANCO ITALIAN "INCIDENT".

### ITALIAN STEAMERS COMPELLED TO HOIST FRENCH FLAG

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—Another Franco-Italian incident is reported from Corsica. Following a rumour that Fascist demonstrators at Leghorn compelled a French steamer to lower the French flag, the anti-Fascist demonstrators at Bastia forced the Italian Consul-General to hoist the French flag alongside the Italian at his office and also compelled Italian vessels in the harbour to hoist the French flag. Police and troops are maintaining order.—Reuter.

## REPORTS OF FURTHER HAVOC

### HUNDREDS DROWNED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Key West.—The death roll in the hurricane over Miami and Miami Beach is now 87. Hundreds have been injured. Damage is estimated at a hundred million dollars. Relief trains are rushing to the devastated area.

West Palm Beach.—A local newspaper estimates that 150 persons have been killed in Miami Beach hurricane. It is reported that hundreds have been drowned at Moorhaven, which is under water and isolated.

Tampa (Florida).—140 are reported dead at Clewiston and Moorhaven. Both towns are in ruins and the roads between the towns are littered with bodies.—Reuter.

### TOLL OF HURRICANE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

West Palm Beach.—A later message says the toll of the hurricane is now estimated at 500 killed and damage at 25 to a hundred million dollars. Reuter.

### THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

West Palm Beach.—38,000 are reported to be homeless in the South Florida coast as the result of the hurricane on the 17th September which originated in the Bahamas and furiously raged over Miami. Casualties now reported from there and the neighbouring towns are approximately 350 persons dead and 1,800 injured which include 40 women and children who have been drowned in the Lake region of Hollywood. Florida alone has suffered 250 deaths and the town has been wrecked. The American Red Cross Association is directing the relief work. Hundreds of physicians, nurses and relief workers have proceeded in a special train to the stricken areas. The hurricane struck the west coast of Florida yesterday morning, leaving a trail of wreckage and damaged crops but there was no loss of life. The blunt of attack in the west coast of Florida was borne by Fort Myers which has been struck by 90 miles per hour gale. The latest estimates of deaths as the result of the storm in the West Indies are 1215 while thousands of persons have been injured and thousands are homeless.—Reuter.

### DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

The property damage in Miami and Miami Beach alone is estimated at between 25 and 30 million dollars. Only one of Miami skyscrapers has been severely damaged. But new eighteen story building costing a million dollars has been severely twisted and it will have to be razed. The roof of the Ever Glades Hotel has been blown off and the Jockey Club has been demolished. All shipping in the Miami Harbour is reported to have been sunk. The Sheriff of the Dade country in which Miami is situated has wirelessed for an immediate despatch of 600 coffins. The damage to the property at Fort Myers where the storm has unroofed many houses is estimated at a million dollars. Thousands of trees have been uprooted at St. Petersburg by 75 mile wind.—Reuter.

# HINDUS' DISAPPOINTING PLAY.

## ALL OUT FOR 97

### EUROPEANS' EFFECTIVE BOWLING.

### SUBSTANTIAL LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Quadrangular Tournament at Poona entered upon its final stage to-day when Hindus met Europeans. It was expected that a record crowd would turn up to see the fight, to-day being a public holiday but the number of spectators at the commencement was meagre. Europeans had included R J O Meyer, Cambridge blue in the place of G. C. Phillips and Capt. Groves had replaced West who could not play in this match owing to pain in his right arm. Hindus had only one change in their team namely Mahale who had replaced Baliah Naidu. Vithal was lucky in winning the toss but took no advantage of the spin of the coin as he elected to bat on a wicket which was somewhat difficult at the commencement owing to the effect of slight rain this morning. That the wicekt was a bowing wicket was amply proved by the expected collapse of the strong Hindu team who could hardly reach three figures against the European bowlers. Meyer and Howlett bowled splendidly and disposed of their opponents for a poor total of 97 runs the former claiming 4 wickets for 38 and the latter 6 for 35. On the Hindu side, Vithal played the best game as he was the top scorer with 29 and to some extent Godambe who though lucky managed to score 17 at a time when things were going badly for his side. He helped Vithal to put on 46 runs for the sixth wicket. Naidu and Jai each scored 15 runs but could not do much against the ideal English bowling Meyer was maintaining length besides changing pace very cleverly. Howlett on the other hand manipulated a leg trap successfully by securing wickets of S. S. Joshi, Jai, Deodhar and Mahale, all four good batsmen. The start was most disastrous as before a run was scored S. S. Joshi played on to his wickets and Navale gave an easiest catch to Hosie at a point off Meyer. The English bowling was splendid but I cannot help remarking that the Hindu batting was most disappointing. When the Europeans went in to bat after the lunch time the wicket had considerably improved and at the tea time they had lost only one wicket for 50 runs, Hosie and Hudson being together but curiously enough after the tea interval there was a sudden rot and they lost 7 good batsmen for 103. On the Hindu side Ramji andS. S. Joshi bowled well, the former capturing 3 wickets for 37 runs and the latter 2 for 18. For Europeans Hudson (25) Hosie (19) and Hughes-Hallett (19). All played well and at the time of drawing the stumps Groves and Graham were together and are still undefeated with 23 and 7 to their credit. At the end of to-day's play Turopeans are 29 runs ahead with 3 wickets in hand and it looks as if they would easily put up 150 runs. In any event I expect a dour struggle in the second innings and unless the Hindu batsmen adopt more careful tactics chances of their beating Europeans in this match are rather remote. The ground fielding of the Hindus was good on the whole, Vithal, Godambe, Naidu and Mahale being conspicuous.

There was no rain at Poona for the last two days, the sky being bright, but early this morning a slight drizzling set in, which continued for over an hour or so. The wicket was slightly affected and play difficult at the start, but is likely to improve later on. Europeans have replaced G. C. Phillips by R. J. O. Meyer, the Cambridge Blue who landed in India by the last mail, while the Hindus have included H. A. Mahale in the place of Baliah Naidu.

The spin of coin favoured the Hindu Captain who elected to have the first lease of the wicket. There was some delay in starting the game, as Vithal, Hindu skipper, lodged an objection against Meyer participating in the Tournament on the grounds that he had just arrived in India. This necessitated a reference to the Quadrangular Committee of all the four Gymkhana representatives, who after some deliberation agreed to allow Meyer to assist the European side. After this, Hosie led his team on the field at 11-20 a.m., Howlett being in charge of the leather from the pavilion end. S. S. Joshi and Navle were the opening Hindu pair of batsmen.

The start was disastrous, as off his fourth ball Joshi lost his wicket to Howlett by playing on. (0-1-0) Jai filled in S. S. Joshi's vacancy. Meyer bombed from the Council Hall end and his second ball was declared no ball. Jai opened his account by neatly placing Howlett to leg for 2 and again for a single. Jai scored another run off Meyer and Navle on crossing over gave an easy catch at point to Hosie (5-2-0).

Deodhar joined Jai, who welcomed him with a beautiful hook to the boundary for four off Howlett and in attempting to place the next ball to the leg he gave a difficult catch to Hosie at short leg, who missed him after a great attempt Ten went up after the game was in progress for 20 minutes. Meyer was difficult as he was maintaining good length. One of his rising deliveries after hitting Jai on his arm went into the hands of Hosie at point, who appealed for a catch, which was disallowed by the umpire. Jai neatly put Howlett to a short leg for three and in playing forward he gave a difficult catch to the bowler, who missed him. Howlet had his revenge as in his next over he scattered Jai's stumps with a full toss (19-3-15).

Naidu joined Deodhar and brought up 20 on the board by a single. He off-drove Howlett for three and again for one and Deodhar on facing Howlett gave a catch at short leg, which was accepted (27-4-1).

Vithal partnered Naidu and one leg-bye and two no balls brought up 30 after game was in progress for 60 minutes. Naidu drove Meyer to the off-boundary for four and on facing Aste, who had replaced Howlett, he skied up one of his deliveries to short leg, where Graham missed him. Meyer was bowling beautifully at this stage and he completely beat Naidu with a fine ball (38-5-15).

With the dismissal of Joshi, Navle, Jai, Deodhar and Naidu the outlook was very gloomy for Hindus. Godambe filled up the vacancy and Vital pulled Aste to the on-boundary for four and hoisted 40. Godambe sneaked Meyer for two through slips.

Vithal scored three of Aste. Fifty went up when Howlett sent down a no ball. Godambe glanced Meyer to the leg for four and Vithal powerfully hooked Howlett for four. Godambe sneaked Meyer through slips for 2 and brought up 60. At lunch time the total score was 63 for 5, Vithal 14, not out, and Godambe 9, not out.

### AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch the attendance had improved considerably and the number of spectators to witness the play was about four thousand. The click of camera delayed the resumption of play after lunch for 20 minutes. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, who was an interested spectator in the morning lunched with the teams. Hosie led his team on the field at 2-15 p.m., Meyer bowling from Council Hall end to Vithal. Two maiden overs followed, when Vithal off-droved Meyer for four and sneaked his next ball for a barce, thus bringing off his own score to 20. 70 went up when he took a single off Meyer's last delivery. Four byes followed and Vithal drove beautifully Meyer to the off-boundary for four and hoisted 80 on the board. The greatest disaster befell, the Hindus at this stage when Vithal attempting up hook Meyer gave an easy catch to Howlett at short leg. (84-6-29). Vitnal was uncertain at the start, but after lunch was playing in his usual effortless style when he unluckily lost his wicket.

Mahale partnered Godambe, who beautifully cut Howlett for four.

50 went up as a result of two byes. Godambe who was playing well gave a soft catch to Hosie at point off Meyer. (91—7—19).

Ramji joined Mahale, but soon followed to the pavilion as he was completely beaten by one of Howlett's deliveries. (92—8—0).

S M Joshi was the next man and he immediately opened his account with a brace to the leg off Meyer. He lifted Meyer to a short leg in to Howlett's hands. The hit was luckily missed. Mahale was completely beaten by Howlett. (96—9—2).

Rana joined S. M. Joshi but immediately lost his partner who was bowled by Howlett. (97—9—2).

Hindus were thus all out for a miserable total of 97, chiefly due to the splendid bowling of Meyers and Howlett, the former capturing 4 wickets for 38 runs and the latter 6 for 35 runs.

Following is the score:—

| | |
|---|---|
| S S Joshi b Howlett | 0 |
| J G Navle c Hosie b Meyer | 0 |
| L P Jai, b Howlett | 15 |
| D B Deodhar c Aste b Howlett | 1 |
| C K Naidu b Meyer | 15 |
| P Vithal c Howlett b Meyer | 29 |
| S R Godambe c Hosie b Meyer | 17 |
| H A Mahale b Howlett | 2 |
| L Ramji b Howlett | 0 |
| S M Joshi b Howlett | 0 |
| M H Chandarana not out | 0 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total | 97 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howlett | 22.4 | 7 | 35 | 6 |
| Meyers | 25 | 12 | 38 | 4 |
| Aste | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Fall of wicket:—1 for 0, 2 for 5, 3 for 19, 4 for 27, 5 for 38, 6 for 84, 7 for 91 8 for 92, 9 for 96, 10 for 97.

### EUROPEANS AT PLAY.

The Europeans entered on their first innings at 3-30 p.m. by sending in Cullen and Hudson the former facing Chandarana who bowled from the pavilion end. Cullen sneaked Chandarana's third ball for one and Hudson scored two to short leg. Cullen dangerously cut Joshi through slips for two, the ball going over the head of Godambe. 10 went up when Hudson scored a brace off Chandarana to a deep fine leg. 20 went up after the game was in progress for 20 minutes. Hudson stopped out to Joshi and sent him on to boundary for four. Cullen who was playing steadily put his leg in front of straight one from Joshi

(Continued on next Page.)

## THE PROPHET'S TOMB.

### SAFETY GUARANTEED BY IBN SAUD.

### FALSE REPORTS ABOUT RABIGH DENIED.

The Bombay agent of Ibn Saud King of Hedjaz, writes to us as follows:

"His Majesty the King of Hedjaz wires that all that is rumoured regarding the Green Dome is quite false and baseless and for the safety of the Green Dome His Majesty shall sacrifice his own soul, all that is dear in life and even his own children. As long as vitality beats in his veins no sort of injury can reach the Green Dome. In the same way all the tombs of all the pious (Salcheen) shall be safe-guarded by him and shall have his respect and protection from any injury. Doing so His Majesty deems his faith and this he declares solemnly, making God the witness.

Further, he has authorised me to repudiate most emphatically the utterly false rumour invented and propogated regarding Rabigh being handed over to the British Government under negotiations with His Majesty. His Majesty never entered nor even thinks of entering, into any negotiations with any foreign Powers that would endanger the sanctity and liberty of Hedjaz in any way."

## FLOODS IN ORISSA

### OFFICIAL MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS

RANCHI, Sept. 20.

In a communique the Government of Bihar and Orissa review the situation caused by floods in Orissa. The communique states that it is still early to estimate the actual extent to which the crops have suffered, but the loss of early rice crop in the affected areas must be considerable. Where the winter rice crop has been destroyed there is still time for retransplantation, while where it has survived its condition has been reported to be excellent.

Four lives were lost in Cuttack district in the first days of the floods. Local officers were actively occupied in organisation of rescue parties, free distribution of food and in other measures immediately necessary to relieve the inevitable distress. In addition to the existing provision further allotments have been made of one and a half lakhs of rupees each for Cuttack and Balasore districts and Rs 25,000 for Puri district for distribution in the form of agriculturists' loans. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for gratuitous relief in Cuttack districts and in addition Rs. 5,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Orissa for assistance to needy persons.—A. P.

## "BELIEVE IN AVIATION"

### COBHAM'S EXHORTATION

CALCUTTA, September 19.

Mr. Cobham visited the Globe Theatre this evening and in a short speech on the object of his flight said that they should not suppose that the delay experienced during the trip proved the impracticability of air services. He emphasised that even ships were held up on this route during the monsoon for 24 hours and sometimes even 48 hours. He then refered to the air service which would shortly be put into operation between Cairo and Karachi and said that his ambition was to see a regular service between Calcutta and Singapore. Rapid development was also possible in Africa. Finally, he asked them to believe in aviation.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Mr. Cobham did not leave for Allahabad on 20th morning owing to bad weather forecast. He is not leaving Calcutta to-day and has not yet decided when he will do so.—A. P.

## INDIAN FILM SCHEME.

### AGA KHAN'S REPUDIATION

LONDON, Sept. 20.

H. H. the Aga Khan has authorised Reuter to deny that he has any connection whatsoever with the film scheme mentioned in the messages of the 14th and the 13th of September. He says that he has no knowledge of such a project and he has not given any promise of help to it.—Reuter.

## "CITY OF HARVARD."

### NUMBER ONE HOLD ON FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Gibraltar.—The steamer "City of Harvard" 'en route' from New York to Bombay with 115 passengers and a cargo of cotton and lubricating oil has entered the harbour with fire in number one hold. The fire is under control and the cotton is being discharged.—Reuter.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Samelan will meet at Bharatpur in the February next year, and not in October, as has been published in certain papers.

The Maharajah of Bharatpur has disallowed the use of fetters in the jails in the State and has made it compulsory for the prisoners to attend religious discourses in the jail.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BAY.

### LOSS OF OVER 170 LIVES.

### SURVIVORS' ACCOUNT.

CALCUTTA, Sept 20.

"The Englishman" reports a terrible disaster in the Bay involving a loss of over 170 lives including women and children. S.S. "Mandasor" arrived in the port on Saturday morning at Calcutta, the jetties having on board about 26 survivers who had been picked up at the sea outside Sandheads.

The survivers said that they were cultivators of Sunderbands and hailed from Contai in the Midnapore district. About 260 persons including five women and twelve children left Caigdeane for Paitoaa in a country boat about 50 feet long at daybreak on Friday last to visit their native villabe at Contai. About a couple of hours later they were caught in the storm and the boat capsized. Manji and his two 'dandies' got away on a small bamboo craft while the passengers hung on to the capsized boat. Several of them were drowned while a large number got into the boat when it turned over. They were rescued by jolly boats from two steamers at about four p.m. the same day. It appears that B. I. S. N. company's "Elephanta" which was bound for Rangoon saw the wreck and signalled to the 'Mandasor" which was on its way to Calcutta. Both the steamers lowered the boats and picked up the survivers who were eventually taken to Calcutta by the "Mandasor." Two of the number have been admitted into hospital suffering from severe injuries.—A.P.

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL.

### GOVERNOR WITH-HOLDS HIS ASSENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

In Calcutta Extraordinary Gazette issued to-day, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal notifies that in exercise of the discretion vested in him, by subsection (1) of Section 81 of the Government of India Act, he withholds his assent from the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill 1926, passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 18th of August 1926. The Governor also orders that the Bengal Legislative Council shall be dissolved on the 22nd of September.

REASONS FOR WITHHOLDING.

In connection with the withholding of His Excellency's assent to the Municipal Bill mentioned above, the Private Secretary to the Governor has written a letter to Dr. Suhrawardy who introduced the Bill in the Council, in the course of which he says "His Excellency has very carefully considered the Bill. Many of its provisions are meaningless and inconsistent with each other and he is advised that the bill as it stands is not workable. He has, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is impossible to give his assent to it. This being so, two alternatives were open to him, namely, to send it back to the Legislative Council for reconsideration under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act or to withhold his assent altogether. In normal circumstances His Excellency would have adopted the former alternative as it seems to him almost essential that the Bill should be examined by a select committee but as the Council has already been prorogued, preparatory to dissolution, this would necessitate at least one further session of the Legislative Council and would interfere with the programme already decided upon for the general election. His Excellency is satisfied that the expense and inconvenience caused by that would not be justified. His Excellency has, therefore, adopted the only other course open to him, namely, to withhold his assent from the bill. It will always be open to the next Council, should they desire to do so, to consider at leisure a fresh bill with the same object."—A. P.

## ADDRESS TO AN OFFICIAL

### PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN BY BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, September 20.

The District Local Board, Bijapur, voted an address to the Hon. Mr. J.L. Rieu, at the time of his visit to Bijapur, but a proposal to present an address on behalf of the City Municipality fell through for want of requisite majority.

## MR. G. K. NARIMAN

### A SUCCESSFUL TOUR IN AFGHANISTAN

(From our Correspondent.)

CHAMAN, Sept. 18.

Mr. G. K. Nariman has returned to the British India territory after his successful tour in Afghanistan.

## GOLD FOR SUNKEN LINER

LONDON, Sept 19.

Paris.—Attempts to salve gold from the liner "Egypt" have been suspended, owing to gales and tides. The salvage vessel "Ifrane" has been docked at Brest and the German divers are returning to Kiel, but express the opinion that they will be able next year to break open the liners strong room with dynamite and secure the treasure.—Reuter.

## INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY.

### ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is now in Lahore in connexion with the election campaign of the Independent Congress Committee has had a series of conferences with Hindu leaders and consultations with Lala Lajpat Rai, when plans regarding opening of branches of the Congress Independent Party in different parts in Northern India were considered and a detailed programme was fixed upon by Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai.—Free Press.

## "CURRENCY BILLS DON'T MATTER MUCH"

### LALAJI'S OPPOSITION TO SWARAJISIS

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 20.

Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya, who are carrying on the election campaign on behalf of the Independent Congress Party, addressing a crowded pubic meeting last night asked the voters to exercise their privilege on behalf of the candidate who would fight for the Hindu cause.

Referring to the advice given by Nationalists to Hindus to strive for nothing else except Swaraj irrespective of what other communities were engaged in. Lala Lajpat Rai said he was not prepared to abide by their counsels, unless Mahomedans collaborated with Hindus in the attainment of self-government for India. It would otherwise be a heavy price for Hindus to pay while others were busy organising themseves. Hindu voters should ask the various candidates contesting the elections what services the latter had rendered to the Hindu cause in the past and what they had done towards mitigating the sufferings of Hindus in the Shaharanpur and Kohat disturbances.

THE WALK-OUT.

Referring to the Swarajist walk-out and the passing of the press bill in the last Assembly session the Lala said that to him hosts of currency bills did not matter much, as did the bill curtailing the liberty of the press.

Pandit Malaviya advised the acceptance of offices under Government to utilise the resources placed under their charge for the benefit of the country.

Sardar Jodhsingh, who presided exhorted the Sikh voters to follow the example of the Pandit and the Lala.—A. P.

## PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

### RESIGNATION OF LALAJI ACCEPTED

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The executive committee of the Punjab Congress Committee at its meeting held on Sunday accepted the resignation of Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Santanam, Dr. Gopichand, Lala Bishannath and Kishanchand Bhatia of their membership of the working and executive committees. These resignations were tendered five months ago in April last, but consideration of the matter was kept pending in the hope that the members concerned would withdraw their resignations and as they refused to do so, they were accepted yesterday. The gentlemen mentioned above however continue to be members of the Punjab Congress Committee.—A.P.

## A SUICIDAL MOVE.

### A CONGRESSMAN'S PROTEST

BILASPUR, September 20.

It is reported that Mr. Kundaulal Agarwalla, the candidate selected by the Congress Working Committee for the Assembly seat from the Central Provinces Hindu Divisions, has withdrawn his candidature as he considers the failure of Pandit Motilal Nehru to come to a compromise at Delhi with the other parties as suicidal to the unity of Congressmen in the various legislatures.—A.P.

## HINDU MAHA SABHA

DELHI, Sept. 20.

The President of the Hindu Maha Sabha has deputed Pandit Deva Rattan Sharma, General Secretary of the Sabha to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan with a view to investigate the cases of prosecutions against Hindus there.

Meetings of the working committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha and of the Hindu Sabha will be held in Delhi on October 3rd and 4th respectively.

Wachmandas is the fourth candidate for the Delhi constituency seat in the Assembly others being Asaf Ali (Congress) Shiv Narain and Jung Beharilal.—A. P.

## LALAJI AND MALAVIYAJI

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai will arrive in Lucknow on September 24th to open their election campaign on behalf of the Independent Congress Party.—Free Press.

## INDIAN NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

AKOLA, Sept. 20.

The annual session of the Indian National Liberal Federation will be held at Akola during the Christmas week.—Free Press.

## HINDUS' DISAPPOINTING PLAY.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

and was declared l-b-w. (29—1—12). Hosie rana up the vacancy caused by Cullen's dismissal and he prettily turned Chandarana to a fine leg for four and Hudson sent Joshi to on boundary for four. Hosie drove Joshi for four and sent his next ball to boundary by a square cutting him. 40 appeared on Hosie and at 47 Vithal rung the first bowling change by putting on Ramji in place of Chandarnna. Hudson's square cut one of Ramji's fast rising deliveries for four. At 4/15 p.m. teams adjourned for tea. Hosie 13 and Hudson 25 being two not out. Light was bad when the game was resumed after tea at 4/35 p.m. S. S. Joshi came on in place of Ramji from the pavilion end and completely beat Hudson with a beautiful ball. (51—2—25). Hudson played a fine innings and driving his stay gave a good exhibition of cricket. Gregson Ellis filled up the vacancy and opened his account with a square cut for 2 off Ramji who bowled from the Council Hall end. Hosie sent Ramji for three twice in succession but scattered the wickets of Gregson-Ellis in his third over (60—3—3). Hughes-Hallett joined Hosie who was snapped up behind the wickets off S.S. Joshi. (60—4—19) Meyer now partnered Hughes Hallett and cut Ramji for a single. He drove S.S. Joshi to long off for four and sent his next delivery to the "on boundary." He attempted to hook Ramji and skied up the hall which was held by the bowler (71— —9). Aste now joined Hughes Hallett who was narrowly missed by Deodhar in slips. Aste who narrowly escaped being run out in the previous over gave an easy catch to S. S. Joshi in the gully off Ramji and had to retire to the pavilion. (79—6—3). Capt. Groves who was playing in the place of West scored a single and hoisted 80. Groves sneaked S. S. Joshi through slips for four. Naidu was put on to bowl in the place of Ramji from the Council Hall end and in his first over conceded 13 runs and 4 byes which sent up 90 and 100 in quick succession. Chandarana now bowled from the pavilion end and the change proved successful as he spread eagled Hughes Hallett's wickets (100—7—19). The retiring batsman had played good cricket and was loudly applauded on his return to the pavilion. Graham filled up the vacancy and faced S. M. Joshi who now bowled from the Council Hall end. Ramji again came on from the Council Hall end and Godambe from the pavilion end. The change had no effect on the batsmen who continued to play carefully and sent up 110. 120 went up when Groves turned Ramji to a fine leg for three.

The following are the scores at the time of drawing the stumps.

| | |
|---|---|
| W J Cullen lbw, S M Joshi | 12 |
| R E H Hudson b S.S Joshi | 25 |
| A L Hosie c Navle b S S Joshi | 19 |
| Gregson Ellis b Ramji | 3 |
| R J O Meyer c and b Ramji | 9 |
| G. Aste c S S Joshi b Ramji | 3 |
| Hughes Hallett b Chandarana | 19 |
| Capt Groves not out | 23 |
| Graham not out | 7 |
| Cocks and Howlett did not bat. | |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 7 wkts.) | 126 |

The fall of wickets 1 for 29, 2 for 51, 3 for 60, 4 for 60, 5 for 71, 6 for 79, 7 for 103.

## WILL JOSHI OR CHANDARANA SET UP A NEW RECORD?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is generally expected that the Final Match of the present Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will attract the greater measure of attraction for the reason that there will be a neck-to-neck race between S. M. Joshi and Chandarana for first achieving the honour of capturing the hundredth wicket in the Quadrangular Cricket matches Including the second match 93 wickets are standing to the credit of S. M. Joshi and Chandarana is only ten short of the coveted number of 100 wickets. Chandarana has bowled in the second match in such an exceptionally brilliant fashion that his prospects of capturing his hundredth wicket become promising to a degree. Joshi would have performed the feat long ago, but his unavoidable absence from the team in 1914, 1918, 1921 and 1924 had something to do in his not achieving the distinction long ago. It appeared that in the second match Joshi's long triumph with the ball has suddenly ended, but he was rather unlucky in not getting a wicket and let us hope that he won't keep the crowd long in suspense in this match at least. If either of them succeeds it will render the Tournament more memorable in the Quadrangular Series, for as yet no bowler has captured a hundred wickets in this series of matches. It is rather curious that the honour of first scoring a thousand runs and getting a hundred wickets should both fall to the lot of Hindu players (C. K. Naidu was the first to reach a thousand runs in 1924). Whether any of them succeeds or not, let us wait and see. It, of course, depends on the Europeans' batting twice in the match. Will any of them do it?—Yours, etc.,

"CRICKET RECORDER."

Bombay, Sept. 19.

## GURUDWAR BOARD

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The Punjab Government have called the first meeting of the Gurdwara Board on Saturday, the 2nd October in the Town Hall, Amritsar.—A.P.

The State Council has lifted the ban which prohibited the entry of certain newspapers in the Bharatpur State on the ground that it stifles growth of public opinion.

# NATIONAL HEALTH CULTURE

## NEW BOMBAY INSTITUTE

(BY PROF. RAM MURTI.)

It is in no spirit of carping criticism or cynicism, but in all sincerity that I say to you, "Look at this picture and that." Loot at the tingling bloom glowing on the cheeks of Englishmen and their wonderful sparkling health. Mark the thrill of the bounding vitality of their youths brimming with forceful, natural energy. Note their rugged health and firm grip on life; and on the other side, look at the generality of our Indian fellow citizens, their complexions pallid, their eyes lustreless, their nerves irritable and overwrought, their minds dull, dispirited and inefficient, their vitality and power of resistance sapped, their bodies anaemic and an easy prey to common prevalent diseases and epidemics, such as influenza, malaria etc., their constitutions impaired and undermined, themselves old only in the diseases of old age.

And yet it is possible, nay, it is within your reach to ensure to yourself a sound physical body, glorious health and vitalised energy unlimited. The greatest happiness lies in mental and physical efficiency. In the words of Lord Northcliffe, "Health is essential to success". And this health and that success, it is in your power to attain. But "Not" by the use of ointments, creams and lotions, or by pills, tablets and mixtures or by narcotic drugs, alcohol, tome and 'nerve'-foods, nor by patent medicines, or powerful chemicals like aspirin, phenacetin etc., which build heart and artery diseases in those who are not killed by their use. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said:—"I have learned not to take physic if all drugs were cast into the sea, it would be so much the better for man, and so much the worse for the fishes."

**Silentific Culture of Health.**

The root complaint cannot be permanently removed by such palliatives; operations that remove effects and leave causes, can not cure. The cure lies in adopting sound preventive measures. Just as health cannot be bought ready-made in drug stores, neither can true soundness of body be cultivated by mere muscle grinding exercises. Discrimination is as much required in exercise as in other matters in life. I have after long and deep study and practical experience as explained in my book on Physical Culture, evolved a system of National Health Culture which is a scientific solution of the cause, cure and prevention of disease. I advocate the natural method as the only true system of real health culture. My system is grounded on Truth. My system of physical training as the detailed Prospectus shows, helps nature to keep one clean both inside and outside. The haphazard style of eating and living that prevails in the city and the sedentary lives and occupations of the inhabitants are builders of sickness and disease. My system eradicates all sources of disease and provides a plain, sensible, inexpensive guide for our citizens who wish to improve their health and lengthen their lives. I guarantee that after undergoing my training, there will be, so far as human efforts can achieve, a complete freedom from sickness and disease, with no more doctor's bills to meet, no hospital bills to pay, no days of worrying and suffering and no lost salary or other earning. It is not necessary that you should be able, like me, to lift an elephant or stop a motor car. It is enough that a course of my training gives you a clear eye and an active brain and instils physical and mental exhibition and makes your life thoroughly enjoyable.

I invite you all to visit my Physical Culture Institute at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, and to judge for yourself. Even a simple visit will be to you a revelation and an education. You will never regret it. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-law, has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony on Thursday the 23rd September at 7 p.m. The working hours are 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. If you value your happiness, take a suitable and inexpensive course in my Institute. You will soon become an altogether different man.

## COMMUNAL BITTERNESS.

### PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION MAINLY RESPONSIBLE.

(From Our Corespondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 20.

On the eve of her departure from Delhi Miss Zulekha Sulaman, the Egyptian educationist, told a representative of the Associated Press that she was an optimist in her outlook on life. She was happy that she was alive. The present age was a transitory period and besides the vices and deformities of the present age she believed the world was forging ahead to a better age and towards godliness. The transitory period was sure to have some hediousness, but would end in beautiful world.

The communal phase in Indian politics was a phase of the same transitory period. Education and individual efforts on the part of Indian leaders to bring about better home-life and better understanding between the races and creeds, would be a step towards communal unity. The realization of the needs of the country before individual and communal needs would solve the problem. Unity alone would make India a nation and would lead to the dawn of the sun of Swaraj.

She felt disappointed by the educational system of India. Male education was neither imparted nor received for the sake of education, but was directed towards a special aim, which was Government service. She thought the system was responsible for unemployment, as also for communal bitterness. When everybody scrambled for Government posts, the disappointed candidates blamed the other community for their own failures, while Government moved one pawn against the other as if it were a game of chess and gambled with human beings.

Female education, she thought, was a lifeless sham and maimed. But she paid a great tribute to the workers for female education who, she said, were heroically fighting against heavy odds. She thought no country in the world was confronted with so many difficulties as India was, but her faith in humanity made her bold to say that the dawn was breaking and India would once again be free.

INDIAN MUSIC.

In conclusion, she said Indian music was a highly developed art, but was a bit laboured in the present form. If properly developed it would take its place beside Western music.

## SURAT DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE INSTUTITUTE.

SURAT, Sept. 13.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute English Training classes in Co-Operative Banking are to be held in Surat from 21st January 1927, for 5 consecutive Sundays. Applications for admission to the class, should be made from 15th September to 1st November 1926. Applicants must have at least passed the Matriculation Examination; and they will be expected to have read the prescribed texts before they attend the class. Successful candidates will be given certificates and the first and second number will also get prizes of Rs. 25 and 15 respectively. For further information please apply to Mr. G. C. Jadav, Managing Director, Surat People's Co-Operative Bank Limited.

## VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN BARODA STATE.

### RIVISION OF GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Rules for Grant-in-aid to the indigenous Vernacular Schools were enacted twenty years ago. They had become almost obsolete under the present conditions. The grants obtainable under the rules were so meagre that the Vernacular private Schools had all but disappeared during the last generation. To remedy this state of affairs, to encourage private enterprise to start Vernacular Schools and especially with a view to provide Schools for villages which are too small to have Government Schools, the Baroda Government has revised the Rules for Grant-in-aid to Vernacular Schools and sanctioned a new liberal scale under which the maximum grant is fixed at Rs. 300 per year for schools teaching up to Standard VI and Rs. 300 per year for schools teaching up to Standard III. These schools will not be exempt from the operation of the Compulsory Education Act, but they will be permitted to levy fees in lieu of the contributions levied by teachers of such schools on certain occasions from the villagers.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The recent enhancement in fees of Secondary Schools had rendered the position of grant-in-aid secondary schools precarious, as under the rules they were required to remit the fees at Government rate to Government Treasury. In response to their appeal to give relief Government has enacted new Rules under which Secondary Schools will henceforth receive one-third of their expenditure as Grant-in-aid from Government, the maximum being fixed at Rs. 6,000 per annum and will also be allowed to retain fees. This new liberal standard is likely to stimulate private enterprise in starting new Secondary Schools for which there is a growing demand in all parts of the State as a result of twenty years of Compulsory Education.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

### THANA DISTRICT CANDIDATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Sept. 19.

Saturday, the 18th September, was the last day for filing the nomination papers of the candidates for the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts. Of the two seats allotted to these districts, one is reserved for the non-Brahmins. Up to Saturday last, the nomination papers of the following six candidates were received at the office of the Collector of Thana:

The Non-Mahomedan General Constituency:—Mr. G. B Pradhan (Responsivist); Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Congressman) and Mr. Deodhekar (Congressman).

The Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee has decided to support the candidature of Mr. Trivedi in preference to that of Mr. Deodhekar of Umbergaon, who is evidently now appearing as a candidate for the elections independently of any support from the Congress.

Reserved Seat:—Mr. P R Bhojne; Mr. Shankerrao Zunzarrao; and Dr. Mohite.

## A RAILWAY LINE IN CUTCH.

### FACILITIES IN MILITARY TRANSPORT.

VANKANER, Sept. 20.

H. H. the Maha Rao of Cutch having agreed to the proposal, a line will be laid across his territory by the Sindh Bombay Railway. The construction of this new line will afford great facilities to Government in the transport of military. The new railway line will run from Bombay to Badna (Sind).—Free Press.

## RAJKOT-JAIPUR RAILWAY.

VANKANER, Sept. 20.

A conference was recently held under the presidentship of the Hon. Agent to the Governor-General Western India to devise means to safeguard the interests of the proprietors of the Rajkot-Jaipur Railway section. H.H. the Maharajah Thakore Sahib of Gondal was present at the conference. A board to look after the work was formed and Captain Hancock was appointed Secretary to the Board.—Free Press.

## BREACH ON B. N RAILWAY.

The B. N. Railway authorities at Nainpur wire as follows:—

Owing to heavy and continuous rain the line between Howbagh and Gourighat was breached this morning. Trains cannot also pass over the Nerbadda bridge between Burgi and Gourighat on the Jubbulpore Nainpur section as the approaches have been washed away. On the Nainpur Mandla fort section a portion of the line between Bamhnibanjar and Mandla Fort has been under water since last night and therefore trains cannot proceed beyond Bamhnibanjar. Though at present it is impossible to state definitely the duration of these blocks it is expected that through running will be restored on the Mandla Fort section after 12 hours and the Jubbulpore section after several days. No arrangements regarding transhipment of passengers can be made at present.—A.P.

## RAILWAY FARES AND RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PALGHAR, Sept 19.

A public meeting was convened at Palghar on Saturday under the auspices of the Gujrat Railway Traffic Relief Association. Mr. Chhotalal Ramdas Shroff presided The president after explaining the object of the meeting and the activities of the Association introduced Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Association to the meeting. Mr. Desai explained the aims and objects of the Association and said: "Half the grievances in connection with the Railway are due to our ignorance and weakness and the other half are due to autocracy of railway official. Self-respect has died in us and we are habituated to our present State. We neither feel it nor try to improve it. The Railway company by this time takes proper care to keep the carriages neat and clean, but our fellow passengers do not hesitate to spit and throw refuse into the carriage and make the carriage thus dirty. There may be ample room in the train but once a compartment is opened all passengers will rush there. Similarly if there is a marriage party and 100 or 150 extra men are to travel we do not care to inform the Station Master with the result that we have to suffer and now we are accustomed to this state. Merchants who pay more than 40 thousand to the Railway company as freight per year do not know what goods are to be loaded by the company and what by the owner. In short we must improve ourselves before we ask the Railway company to redress our grievances." He then condemned the present passenger and goods rates and said that the resolution to be passed at this meeting for the reduction of fares would be passed at meetings of other places and if the Railway Company did not reduce the fares a monster petition signed by the people of Gujrat would be submitted to the Railway Board.

A branch was then opened and a committee of 7 members was appointed to organise the association in this part.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) The reduction made in inter and third class fares by the B. B. and C. I. Rly. is very meagre. Passengers travelling between Ahmedabad and Bombay get no relief. This meeting therefore, resolves that the inter and third class fares be reduced as under:—

Inter class 6 pies per mile over 150 miles 4½ pies.

Third by mail 4 pies per mile over 150 miles 3 pies.

Third ordinary 3 pies per mile over 150 miles 2¼ pies.

(2) The license fees collected by the Railway from the stall-keepers and vendors are very high and passengers have to pay these fees in the indirect way. This meeting therefore resolves that these fees should not be more than Rupee one per month.

(3) The present parcel freight taken on betel leaves is very high. It should not be more than half the ordinary parcel rate. This meeting therefore resolves that the freight for betel leaves should accordingly be reduced.

## THIRD CLASS FARES.

(From our correspondent.)

BILLIMORA, Sept. 17.

A public meeting was held at Billimora under the auspices of the Gujarat Railway Traffic Relief Association on Friday. Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Hon. Secretary explained the aims and objects of the association and explained the necessity of training the trading and the travelling public to redress their grievances with regard to the railway. He further emphasised the need for such an organisation to protect their rights and privileges. He then requested those present to join the Association and establish a branch there. All those present joined the Association and a branch was established with Mr. Nemchand Keshrichand Shroff as President. The following among other resolutions were then passed:—

This meeting resolves that the reduction made in third and inter class fares is very meagre and passengers travelling between Ahmedabad and Bombay have been given no relief. These fares should therefore be proportionately reduced in comparison with second and first classfares and third class passengers by fast passengers trains should be charged third class ordinary instead of third by mail as on the G. I. P. Rly.

The fees charged to stall keepers and vendors are abnormally high and passengers have to pay these fees in the indirect way. The General Traffic Manager is, therefore requested to reduce these fees to rupee one per month.

## KARACHI'S SUFFERINGS.

### APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP.

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

A largely attended meeting of officials and non-officials was held at Government House on Saturday evening under the chairmanship of the Commissioner in Sind for the purpose of determining what measures should be taken to meet the distress caused by the recent cyclonic rain storm and floods in Karachi. It was decided to open a flood relief fund immediately and a general committee and an executive committee composed of leading officials and non-officials were formed to administer the fund and relieve distress.

The following appeal has been issued under the signature of the Commissioner in Sind:—

The cyclonic storm accompanied by torrential rainfall which has recently visited Karachi city and district has caused widespread damage in the city and its neighbourhood. It destroyed many of the houses of the lower classes and the small belongings of the people. In the districts it led to the breaching of the bunds on the right bank of the river and the consequent floods have destroyed a large number of dwellings and ruined a great area of kharif crops. Many cattle are believed to have perished.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

So far as the loss of crops and cattle is concerned it is not possible to make up the losses by private charity. The people must rely on their own efforts to recover their position and for this purpose Government will be doubtless prepared to advance sums as Takavi which can be gradually repaid. It is, however, possible and necessary to meet immediate suffering caused by the destruction of dwelling houses and by the loss in many cases of small stores or grain and clothing belonging to the inhabitants whose dwellings have been washed away. In the Karachi Municipal area it is calculated that 1200 huts have been destroyed and the inmates left without shelter. It is not proposed to make any money payments to rebuild these huts but materials at a very moderate estimate of Rs. 30 per hut for 500 huts to meet immediate wants. This will cost Rs. 15,000. In addition it is necessary to give the poorest classes small amounts of grain and clothing till they can re-establish themselves. It is calculated that this will cost at least Rs. 5,000. In the talukas of the Karachi district the destruction has been much more widespread. In Karachi taluka the conditions have been much the same as in Karachi city. Many houses have been destroyed and small personal possessions of the inmates washed away. Allowing only Rs. 15 per hut for erection of 200 huts the cost will be Rs. 3,000. In addition heavy expenditure will be necessary to restore the fields of cultivators which have been covered with sand and stones and the bunds of which have been washed away. But this will be met largely out of takavi loans. In Ghorabari Taluka there has been widespread destruction, the whole of the kharif crop being destroyed. In this area it is not possible to grow rabi crop.

Many villages have been washed away. A large number of cattle have been lost and the food stores of the people washed away. A sum of at least Rs. 30,000 is estimated to be required to meet the immediate necessities of the people in the way of food, clothing and shelter. It will be remembered that the people who have suffered in the Karachi city and Karachi Taluka belong to the classes which supply labour to Karachi city, while many of the residents of Karachi come originally from the areas in the Karachi district which have been visited by floods.

It is confidently hoped that the residents of the city will do their utmost to assist their unfortunate neighbours in the calamity that has befallen them. The widespread destruction that has taken place in Karachi has been reported throughout the papers in India and it may be hoped that well wishers of Sind will subscribe even from a distance. The Governor of Bombay has expressed his deep sympathy with the sufferers and has made a contribution of Rs. 500 to the fund. Mr. Hudson, the late collector of Karachi, has contributed a sum of Rs. 150, but he has undertaken to double the amount if 20 Indian gentlemen will give a like amount of Rs. 300 each. All funds subscribed will be carefully administered and, except cash doles, will be given in material which will be supplied for rebuilding of houses. Grain and clothes will be given to those in absolute need of these necessities. It is hoped that this appeal to cope with distress will meet with a ready response from the public.—A.P.

## A GWALIOR MAHANT ARRESTED.

### ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The Burra Bazar Police arrested one Purushotam Roy, Mohant of a temple at Gwalior on a charge of kidnapping a girl aged 20 from the custody of her parents at Gwalior.—Free Press.

# THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

## BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

### ITS THREE LESSONS

(BY PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Geneva).

The General Strike in England took place some time ago. We are not concerned with the merits of the coal dispute in England. Those of us who have tried to understand the situation and have studied the question will probably have arrived at some conclusions and may sympathise with one or other of the two protagonists. But the lessons which the great strike has to teach us are independent of the economics of the dispute and it is immaterial whether the miners or the mine-owners are right or whether the Government in England handled the situation rightly or otherwise.

We must understand, however, the magnitude of the struggle. I have no correct figures with me but it may be said roughly that about four million or forty lakhs of workers ceased working. If the families of these workers are included we might put the figure moderately at 12 to 15 millions. This means that about a quarter of the population of Great Britain actually struck or actively sympathised with the strikers. On the other side there were the capitalists and owners with their far greater financial resources backed up by the whole power of the State. It was thus far and away the greatest industrial struggle between capital and labour which the world has yet seen. But it was something more. The very nature of the struggle and the use of direct action on such a large scale makes it something more than an industrial struggle, however much the leaders of labour might have wished to keep its scope limited. The General Strike meant the adoption of tactics and methods other than parliamentary and its success must inevitably have tended towards the gradual downfall of the parliamentary system of government.

The struggle thus was a very vital one and fraught with the gravest consequences. It might have resulted in as great a revolution as any that English History has to show. And yet how was it fought?

NON-VIOLENCE.

It was to the interest of the Government to preserve the *status quo* and to maintain order. But the other party—the workers—were in reality even more desirous of remaining orderly and peaceful. And throughout the strike no effort was spared by the leaders of labour to keep perfect peace and avoid all acts of violence, and disorder. They preached non-violence to their followers, for they realised that every act of violence would react on themselves and not only alienate the good-will of many people who sympathised with them, but would strengthen the hands of Government. They realised further that acts of violence in the ranks would introduce indiscipline and break up their solidarity. For violence and non-violence cannot exist together. Both are naturally exclusive and both in order to be effective require the strictest discipline. If violence is the method adopted to enforce a demand it must take the form of a highly disciplined army with all the latest weapons, of attack and destruction in order to challenge effectively the organised violence of the other party. Any other kind of violence in which any of these necessary ingredients are wanting—where there is no discipline or organisation of sufficient numbers and no weapons of the most improved variety—must inevitably end in a fiasco. Where effective violence is not possible—and it would appear that it is no longer possible anywhere against an organised State unless the armies of the State itself mutiny—the only other effective weapon that remains is organised and disciplined non-violent action. The Labour leaders realised this and tried their utmost to avoid disorder and violence.

Our first lesson thus is one of non-violence. No one is rash enough to say that wars between different states are things of the past. There are likely to be more wars before the world realises the folly of war. But the method of peaceful direct action is gradually taking the place of war where there is conflict within the boundaries of a State.

DISCIPLINE.

Our second lesson is one of discipline. Without this, it is becoming even more obvious now than it was before, every organised action is utterly futile. And in the labour struggle in England one cannot help admiring the wonderful discipline shown on both sides. The workers displayed an amazing solidarity by obeying without hesitation, and with hardly any dissentients, the mandate of their leaders. They showed discipline in the manner of leaving of work for care was taken to leave the mines, etc., in proper condition and where necessary with a supply of safety men who would keep the mines from deterioating. Their behaviour during the period of the strike was also commendable. On the other side, the rush of volunteers to help Government and their willing submission to the discipline and hardships of new and uncongenial duties, were admirable.

GOOD HUMOUR.

There is a third and equally important lesson for us and that is we must keep our heads and our good humour and optimism even through our darkest trials. The English people come out well from the General Strike and received the praises of other countries chiefly because of their light-hearted—but not wanting in determination—manner of treating and the new problems it had created. This very spirit of buoyancy halved their present troubles and paved the way for a happier understanding in the future.

I wish that these three lessons were taken to heart by the Hindustani Seva Dal and those others who have not yet so far joined the Dal. In the welter of communal troubles and political argument, the Dal stands for something essential, something to which every thinking citizen must needs respond. It stands for discipline and efficiency and peaceful action and may I add good humour and optimism? And with sufficient support and encouragement the Dal could grow up into a body, well-organised and disciplined and effective enough not only to curb the fanatical outbursts of communal frenzy, which disgrace our country to-day, but hasten the advent of Swaraj.

## INDIAN SEAMEN.

### WIDE SPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—Bombay and Calcutta are the two principal stations where a large number of seamen are regularly employed by Shipping Companies, and it is here that the conditions in which they live can best be studied. A casual visit to any of the seamen's clubs or "Koods" as they are called in Goanese language, in some corner of Dhobi Talao, Cavel or Mazgaon, will best enlighten the visitor on the wide-spread unemployment prevailing to-day among the Indian sea-farers in Bombay. The present system of employing them on the ships is principally responsible for this state of things. Government and the public do not appear to be sufficiently alive to the increasing poverty of these people and the pressing need for immediate amelioration of their condition.

The Government of India appointed a Committee as early as 1921 under Mr. A. C. Clow, I.C.S., Controller of Labour Bureau, to investigate the whole system of recruitment of seamen and all possible abuses that were associated with it. The committee submitted a unanimous report condemning the system under which shipping companies engage seamen through licensed brokers. The abuses of the system are so great that Government thought it desirable and necessary after consulting legal opinion to suppress some of the paragraphs containing details pertaining to them.

The Committee had suggested the replacement of the present system by the institution of another, eliminating all the middlemen and intermediaries. The only possible remedy was the starting of an Employment Bureau or Labour Exchange under Government supervision, if Government wanted to take the initiative in the matter. Failing that, the Indian seamen must themselves so strongly organize themselves that their Union might be able to destroy the present considerable power of the intermediary. But the misfortune is that the hostile influence of these licensed brokers is so very great that though since 1919 the Bombay Seamen's Union has been making attempts at the formation of a strong Union all their attempts are easily foiled. If the Union in spite of its effort to inspire confidence among its members cannot provide a sufficient number of them with regular employment, it cannot make its voice felt with the men. Government by permitting the licensing of brokers is fostering the growing alienation of the men from their Union.

Thus, in spite of all Government Committee nothing effective has been brought about. While, on one hand efforts are made by the Union to terminate the system of licensing of brokers, on the other hand, slowly but steadily the number of unemployed seamen are increasing and starvation stares them in the face. On enquiry at the seamen's clubs I have come to know that hundreds have been without employment for the last two years. My esteemed friends, Mr. Joshi and Mr. J. A. Athaide, who were with me at the time of the visit, will one day further enlighten the public on the whole position. In the present circumstances of dis-organization of the men Government aid will be of great value in relieving the prevailing distress, though proper organization of the men alone can ultimately save the situation. The goal will take time to be reached as the Union's path is beset with difficulties and the souter of the licensed brokers too deep-rooted to be easily eradicated.

## TEXTILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL

### MR. TOM-SHAW'S VISIT TO INDIA

On August 12th and 13th a Conference of the General Council of the International Federation of Textile Workers' Association was held at Prague. One of the resolutions passed provided for the organisation of research tours to oversea countries to study the living and working conditions of textile workers in these countries and the economic situation there. One such tour will be made in the course of the present year to India by Mr. Tom Shaw, the International Secretary, and representatives of the British and German textile-workers' unions. The next tour will have as its destination the United States. The various national organisations are urged to take part in these tours in view of their great importance to the international textile-workers' movement. It is hoped to arrange for a study tour to Japan and China later.—(I. F. T. U.)

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES

### RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Jhabvala, honoray secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Employees' Central Union, writes to inform that the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has at last consented to recognise the Union of the Bombay Port Trust Employees, who are divided into four branches as follows, all affiliated to the latter under the name of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union:—(a) Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union; (b) Bombay Port Trust Docks Employees' Union; (c) Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union; and (d) Mallet Bunder Employees' Union.

All the employees from the Shed Superintendents down to the humblest menials feel grateful to the Chairman for the kind way in which he has treated the continual representation to the Chairman made by Mr. Jhabvala and the way in which he has treated the men organised under their Union. The Union has offered to eliminate as many outsiders as possible within the next four years, at the end of which the whole Board of the office-bearers shall chiefly consists of workers themselves.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' MEETING.

On last Tuesday night at Hira Bagh, C. P. Tank Road, a meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees was held under the presidency of Mr. F. J. Ginvala. In spite of the heavy rain the attendance was very large as the question to be discussed affected the interest of the men. After addresses were given by the president, Mr. Jhavbala and Mr. Joshi, the men were persuaded to accept the terms offered by the Chairman of the Trust. Mr. Carvalo moved and Mesars. Kassim, Singh, Nandoo and others seconded and supported the following resolutions which were unanimously passed:—

1. This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Employees' Central Union resolves that the Compensation Allowance be accepted under protest under the following conditions:—

(a) that the men should be paid at the rate of 26 days to a month and not 30 days as calculated at present, which will amount to one day and a half for every night.

2. In view of the assurance given by the Chairman to recognise the Union this meeting withdraws its previous resolution regarding non-acceptance of Night Duty and Compensation Allowance.

## INDIAN MILL LABOUR

### WITHHOLDING OR FORFEITURE OF WAGES

The following is a further instalment of the statement submitted to the Indian Tariff Board by the Bombay Textile Labour Union:—

WITHHOLDING OR FORFEITURE OF WAGES.

This is another way of deducting the workers' wages. It frequently happens that the workers have to go to their native places owing either to their continued illness or the illness in their families or other domestic reasons and do not find it possible to return to Bombay for some time which in a few cases extends to three or even six months. When they go home, they do not get the wages for the days worked by them. It is, therefore, natural that they should ask for their former wages after their return. But they are generally told that they have forfeited their wages on account of the companies' rule that wages demanded after a lapse of three or six months, are forfeited. The period during which the wages must be asked for, varies from mill to mill; in some mills it is three months; in others it is six months. The legal advisers of the Union have opined that such time limit for asking for the earned wages is illegal and they can be recovered in a court of law. The Union made use of this opinion in dealing with cases of withholding or forfeiture of wages; and it was only then that it succeeded in 12 out of 24 complaints in obtaining the withheld earnings of the poor people. Besides this reason of time limit, the following are some other grounds on which wages are withheld:—(1) Absence without permission. (2) Forfeiture owing to failure to resume duty after the expiry of leave. (3) Summary discharges and consequent withholding of wages for no valid reasons. (4) Inability of the workers to join duty owing to illness or other domestic difficulties. Owing to these causes, the workers suffer a great deal by not having their legitimate wages in time and this entails severe strain on their negligible resources. There are some mill managers, who, after some correspondence, agree to the payment of withheld wages; but the workers experience considerable difficulties in getting them. The mills have generally fixed one day in a month on which such payments are made. The workers who are employed elsewhere find it very difficult to go to their old mills on that particular day to get their wages. If they go there, they generally lose a day or at least half a day in the new mills in which they work. The authority given by the workers to the Union to receive the payment is not recognised by a majority of mills with the result that they have either to lose a day's or half a day's wage in the new mills or forfeit their old wages. It is almost impossible for the workers who are not in Bombay to get their withheld wages. The Union has got a few cases on record in which the mills after considerable correspondence, agreed to pay the withheld wages on condition that the workers who had already secured jobs elsewhere agreed to resume work in thier old mills. This is indeed preposterous in view of the fact that the same mills had first refused employment to the workers. To put such condition afterwards only goes to show the unwillingness of the mills to pay the legitimate dues of their employees. Thus the millowners have with them several thousands of rupees as withheld wages which some show in their balance sheets as "unclaimed wages." In fact, these so-called 'unclaimed' wages are claimed by those to whom they are due, but not paid by the management.

REDUCTIONS IN RATES.

Instances have been brought to the notice of the Union that the rates of the piece workers and the wages of the fixed wage-earners are cut down without previous notice. Immediately after the termination of the general strike, a mill reduced the workers' wages by cutting down the rates on the plea that the rates obtaining there were the highest and that the mill could not afford to pay them any longer. The workers, through the Union, resisted the cut to the utmost but had to yield ultimately after securing only a minor concession. The Board may be aware that there are no standard rates for the textile workers in this City. They vary from mill to mill; they vary even in the mills belonging to the same company. If, on the score of wages in a particular mill being higher than those in another mill, the former were to cut down its wages, the result will be that each will select some other mill, the wages in which are lower than its own as a standard mill and cut down its wages with the result that the wages in Bombay will be brought down to the level obtaining in the worst mill in the City.

DASTURI.

Reference has already been made in a previous paragraph to the prevalence of the practice of giving 'dasturi' or bribes to the head-jobbers, jobbers and the 'naikins' in the mills. This is a toll on almost every worker, male and female, in the mills, which takes away not a little from his or her wages. In addition to the workers, the industry as a whole is considerably affected by this system of 'dasturi' because the head jobbers, jobbers or the 'naikins' are tempted to dismiss old employees who may not be willing to pay the toll and engage new ones without any attention being paid to their being efficient or otherwise. Moreover, this system is responsible for always keeping a few vacancies in the mills which are filled in only when the workers willing to pay the 'dasturi' are secured. Thus it happens that there is always a shortage of men in the mills while there is unemployment outside!

INDEBTEDNESS.

The Board may be aware that indebtedness of the industrial worker is a normal feature of his life in Bombay. Firstly, it takes a month and a half for him to receive his first month's wages after his employment in the mills; and he has naturally to borrow money to meet his expenses during that period. Secondly, the waiting period of a fortnight to get his subsequent payments adds to his indebtedness. Thirdly, in the 'badli' system, the worker has to pay his 'badliwala' in cash when the former resumes work. For this he has generally to borrow money, particularly when he had engaged the 'badliwala' owing to his illness or other domestic troubles which also add to his indebtedness. Fourthly, owing to the delay in getting his last month's wages, the worker has to purchase his necessaries of life on credit. The "bania" or the shopkeeper naturally charges a little more than he would do if the purchases were made on cash payment. The rate of interest that the worker has to pay for his borrowings ranges from one anna per rupee per month to two annas or even more, i.e., 75 to 150 per cent. or even more. Little wonder then, that the interest on debts puts a heavy charge on his wages.

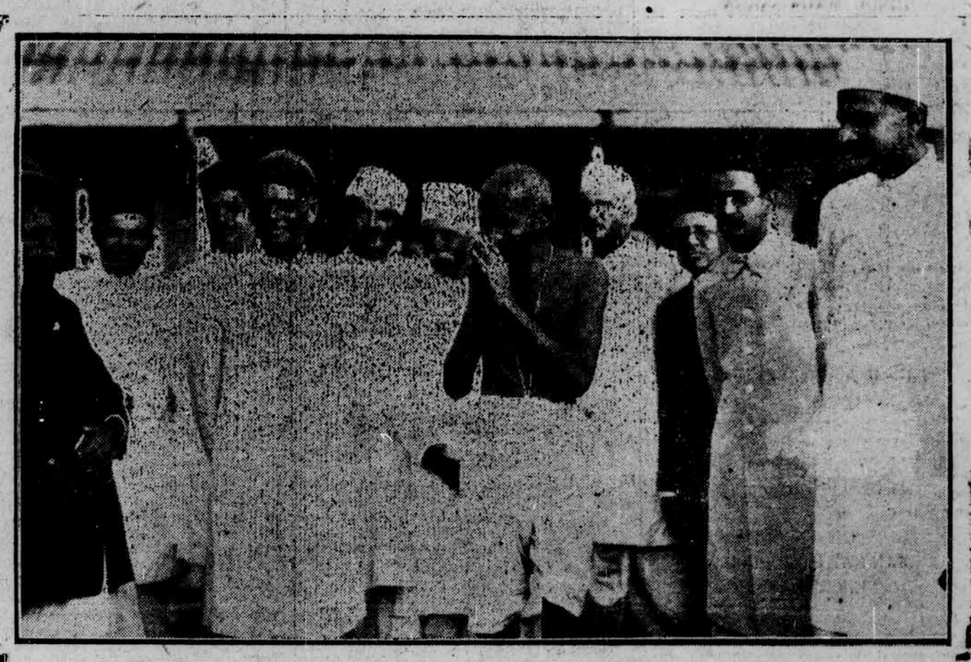
MEAGRENESS OF WAGES.

The Union thinks that it has been able to show with the aid of such data as was available to it that the deductions detailed above reduce the workers' earnings very considerably. Prof. Burnett-Hurst in his "Labour and Housing in Bombay" has stated, on the authority of a factory inspector, that the fines formed 8 to 10 per cent. of the earnings—surely a high figure!" Add to this the other deductions enumerated in sub-paras b, c, d and e of the last paragraph, and this per centage will go considerably high. The position in respect of wages thus comes to this. The average monthly earnings of a factory worker, according to the Labour Office Report of 1923, are Rs. 30-10-1. As pointed out in paragraph 21, it is necessary to make an appreciable allowance in this "average" figure for reasons given in paragraphs 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. It is further necessary to make a still larger allowance in the "average" figure in respect of the deductions. After making these allowances, the Board will find that the average monthly earnings of the textile workers in Bombay will be considerably less than Rs. 30-10-1. Moreover, if these average are calculated separately in the case of the spinners and weavers, it will be found that the former's average will be much smaller than that of the latter. It will thus be seen that there is very little left even for bare subsistence. And yet we are amazed to see the millowners patting themselves for the "100 per cent." increase in the workers' wages.

The Union has dealt with the question of wages in some detail, firstly, to convince, if it can, the Board of the meagre earnings of the workers and, secondly, to protest most strongly against the threat held out in paragraph 89 of the statement of the Bombay Millowners' Association. They say: "whether the wages will have to be reduced in the future depends large'y upon the severity of foreign and more particularly Japanese competition." It is the firm conviction of my Union that the Bombay millowners have brought the cotton mill industry to the present state mainly on account of the condition in which they have allowed their labour to remain during tht last seventy years and the starvation wages which they are giving them. If they still further reduce the workers' present poor standard of life by a cut in their wages, my Union shudders to think what will happen to the industry in the near future. We hope that better counsels will prevail and the millowners will not take the suicidal step to cut down the workers' wages and add to their miseries.

(To be Continued.)

# INDIAN MERCHANTS' WELCOME.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

The Garden Party in honour of the South African Delegation given by Mr. Lalji Naranji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at "The Beehive", Nepean Sea Road, on Sunday evening, was a brilliant gathering, a large number of prominent citizens being present. Mahatma Gandhi, who had specially come down to Bombay, was present at the function and can be seen in the photograph on the right, bowing to the distinguished guests from South Africa.

# RECRUITING LABOUR IN KENYA

## KICKING OUT OR COAXING?

## THE WHITE SETTLERS' WAYS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Aug. 1.

Under the caption "Straight Talks on Labour" a European medical writer records in the local press his impressions on the subject of labour conditions in Kenya.

This gentleman has carried out an investigation on behalf of the Government of Kenya. The readers will note that the writer confirms that hitherto the ways and means adopted by the White Settlers in Kenya are too barbarous for a nation claiming to belong to a civilized Nation. Here is what he says.

"We are inclined to be rather proud of ourselves in Kenya. We feel that our country holds a pre-eminent position among her sister states in Africa and that this position has not been attained without reason. Kenya has so far delivered the goods and is relied upon to deliver more. She knows how to do a lot of things and is learning others every day. But there is one thing about which she cannot claim that she knows all there is to know. That is Native Labour.

"In dealing with it we have often been wrong in both our fundamental principles and the details of our practice. We talk about a labour shortage but we have not tackled the question rationally. We merely feel the draught and say so. Admittedly there is a labour shortage but so there is everywhere else in Africa. Kenya's Problem may not be so hard as she thinks. There are very few places that can get all the labour they want at the price they like.

"Native labour is the essential to any industry and the key to the whole prosperity of East Africa. We must have it, and any method by which its numbers or its efficiency can be increased will help the country. So far we have often been on the wrong track, have been following a red herring drawn across our trial and we are now on the verge of missing the bus. The principles we have adopted have not succeeded and if they are continued we shall be well on the way to ensuring that our failure is permanent and irretrievable. Our market will be irrevocably spoilt for the long future.

THE TWO WAYS.

"There are two ways and two only, of getting labour out. One is by kicking it out and the other is by coaxing it. Up to now our tendencies have been too much towards the former. It is true that some employers use the second way and these are the ones that get enough labour and do not shriek about a shortage. But the cry of the labourless man is "Force Them Out" and discipline the reserves. He is all wrong. Forced labour has never been a success here or anywhere else nor can it ever be unless we go back to the methods used upon the Israelites of Egypt. There is no reason why it should succeed. All the probabilities are against. The man is more or less unwilling and he is bound to be an inferior type of labour mentally and physically. It is not the strong intelligent man whom the chiefs turn out. He has too much say and influence in his village to go. It is the weaker brethren who come out with no great enthusiasm, for their job and no belief at all in the worth and dignity of labour. Small wonder that we find them lazy and inefficient. The man is unwilling in the first place, a poor type in the second and gets badly looked after in the third. On nearly all farms and on many Estates they should know better, the labourer gets insufficient food, bad housing and has to do much heavier work than he has been used to."

The writer further advising the White Settlers of Kenya says: "We must try the second plan. If we can settle our labour shortage conditions must be such as to attract labour. What is called "pampering the native" here is considered sound business in the Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. These people know. Many of them have been in the labour galley for years longer than we have. They have made our mistakes, have suffered for them and have grown out of them. Without exception they say the only way to get labour is to attract it, to make it willing to come to the work and to treat it so well when it gets there as to make it perfectly happy and prepared to come again.

"It is true that European contact raises the native's standard of living and the labourer will naturally demand better conditions than the shenzi (barbarian) who has never left his reserve (the farm of the native).....But there is another side to the question. Have you ever worked out how much time your labour loses through sickness? Most people only do this in a vague sort of way if they do it at all. But if a proper record is kept the figures will surprise you. And whatever they are can be improved by better feeding and housing and unless these are perfect at this present moment, which is unlikely." He concludes his article: "Improved conditions from this health point of view alone will pay for themselves. Better housing and better feeding among other things are urgently needed almost throughout the country. .....The proposition is a perfectly sound one economically and well worth thinking about."

The writer of the article appears to be fortunate to get publicity in the European press, as his article throws some different kind of light on the subject than that suggested by his countrymen. Of course, every thinking man knows that there are some honest people amongst the Europeans who do not hesitate to expose the true conditions and the ways and means adopted by the settlers. Ordinances, are enacted to kick the native out of his reserve to work on the "shambhas" (farms) of the White Settlers.

**Always Merry and Bright.**

Nothing is more infectious than good humour, and a cheerful disposition is always welcome.

High spirits, a happy outlook, and a hearty appetite are the daily reward of those who take a pinch of Kruschen Salts in their first cup of tea or coffee every morning. And why?

Because Kruschen Salts contain the correct proportions of the six salts of Nature that are necessary for healthy life. If through faulty digestion, overwork, worry, and too little exercise, your body cannot get enough of those six salts from your food, then what follows? Headaches, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, rheumatism, gout and a host of other troubles.

Kruschen Salts should be your safeguard. As much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece is tasteless in your tea or coffee, but taken that way every morning Kruschen clears the impurities out of your system, keeps your body healthy and your spirits "always merry and bright." Buy a bottle to-day.

**Kruschen Salts**

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.


# ANGORA TRIAL

## MORE DISCLOSURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STAMBOUL, Aug. 23.

The historic trial at Angora did not end, as was expected, last week. The efforts of the Tribunal of Independence are concentrated upon finding out the persons who actually formulated the "Program" at Javid Bey's. All the accused except Javid Bey and Jahid Bey protested their ignorance of the Program, while these two deposed that the articles of that document were discussed with the other accused and were unanimously adopted. In view of this conflicting evidence, the Court will be obliged to bring about a "confrontation", that is, all the accused shall be called together in the Court in order to deny or admit their participation, in the face of one another.

The trial is expected to end by Thursday next and the Public Prosecutor will read out the indictment to-morrow. So far the blame of the clandestine and subversive activities of the Committee of Union and Progress (C.U.P.) seems to be at the door of Javid, Nail and Nazim Beys.

One of the accused, Naim Jevad Bey by names, who had been in exile with Khalil Pasha and Enver Pasha, deposed that during the Turkish War of Independence, Gen. Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, the then Turkish Commander of the Caucasus Front, tried his best to establish direct line of Communication between his troops and the Bolshevik army in the Caucasus and for this purpose helped the Bolsheviks in overcoming the difficulties besetting their way. The statement of the accused explodes the myth put forward by the "diplomatic" correspondents of the London "Daily Telegraph", who has written that if the Bolsheviks who got the Pasha and his Party accused of the heinous Smyrna plot, for, the Pasha had dissuaded his Government from accepting Soviet aid against the British during the critical time of the Mosul Negotiations. Perhaps the "Diplomatic" correspondent in his blind reasoning lost sight of the fact that the Pasha was the Leader of the Opposition and the Government would never care to consult the Opposition in matters of policy. This incident is another proof of the "honesty" and "wisdom" of the "well-informed" correspondents—specially the correspondents with the tail of a "Diplomatic" appellation—of the English Press.

The name of Sabi Bey, the Minister for Agriculture, was also mentioned in connection with Kara Kemal's activities and Dame Rumour was abroad saying that he would resign. The Constantinople correspondent of the "London Times" gave a proof of his complete knowledge of Turkish language and read it as saying that the Minister had resigned! The rumour was at once contradicted and Sabri Bey established the fact finally and conclusively that he had no connection with Kara Kemal and his men.

MAHMUD MUKHTAR PASHA'S STATEMENT.

It may be remembered that one of the accused had stated that the conspirators had asked Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, the War Minister in the Cabinet of Izzet Pasha, during the Armistice of the Great War, to form the Government after their "Coup d'etat" had succeeded in overthrowing the present Government. The Pasha happened to be in France at the time the plotters workers working for their designs. The Tribunal decided to ask him, whether or not any proposal of the said nature was ever made to him.

His reply has been received during the week-end in which he denies all knowledge of the plot and the proposal under reference.

EGYPTIAN FOOTBALL TEAM IN TURKEY.

The "Al-Itihad" Egyptian Football Team, the winner in the Crown Prince Cup competition in Cairo, is now a days here to play a return match. It lost the first match here, but won the 2nd one. During its victorious game, it was as heartily cheered by the Turks as was the Turkish team—a real sportsman-like spirit, which will hardly be found in other countries, in this chauvinist age. The Egyptians played well, but their achievement would hardly match with those of some of the Indian teams. How interesting it would be if some Indian Football Team were to visit Turkey some day! The Turks mainly play football and tennis.


**A TONIC LAXATIVE FOR CONSTIPATION**

Purgative medicines often produce bowel action by violent irritation, which sooner or later must prove harmful. Equally prompt action can be obtained by the use of Little Laxaliver Pills, with the advantage that Little Laxaliver Pills never gripe or cause pain. Little Laxaliver Pills have a tonic effect upon the bowels, and although they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they form an excellent remedy for constipation.


# NAGPUR NOTES

## WANTED—A MEDICAL COLLEGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, September 18.

The C.P. Medical Association, at a recent meeting passed a resolution requesting the local Government to take immediate measures to establish a Medical College at Nagpur for the promotion of the higher education in the C.P. and Berar, so as to meet the needs of medical education of the province. Now that the finances of the province have very much improved it is hoped that the Government will consider the suggestion sympathetically.

Mr. S.H. Thaker, Inspector of Steam 7th Annual Conference of the Mechanical Boilers, Bombay who presided over the Engineers' Conference C.P. and Berar and Khandesh, in a very lucid address impressed upon the audience the necessity of starting technological institutes and engineering colleges in India, to open a faculty of technology in the Nagpur University and urged upon the C.P. Government to raise the engineering school, Nagpur, to the status of an Engineering College.

OLYMPIC GANES.

It is understood that the C.P. Olympic games will be held in the month of November. Besides the usual Olympic items the Managing Committee has also included some Indian games in the programme. Brisk preparations are in progress to make the games a success.

This year's annual Berar football tournament will be held at Akola in the 2nd week of October, 1926. Various clubs in the two provinces have been invited to participate in the tourney.

A suggestion has been made to the Quadrangular Cricket Committee, that a ground should be acquired and maintained in Nagpur to be used as a sports ground by recognised local clubs. The ground would be enclosed, put into first class order, supplied with a water connection and fitted with permanent stands. The ground would be used for cricket, tennis and hockey matches for University Sports.

DEPRESSED CLASSES ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. G.A. Gawai, M.L.C., G.M. Thawale, Raghunathrao Shambharkar, Veer Rewa Devidasji of Delhi, Bohare Khemchand, M.L.C. of Agra, members of the All-India Depressed Classes Association will start on the 16th September, 1926 to visit some important towns of the different provinces of India to explain the aims and objects of the All-India Depressed Classes Association to the Depressed Classes and to ascertain their views for being placed before the Royal Commission on agriculture. R.B.M.C. Raja, M.L.C., President of the Association, will join the party at Delhi.

UNIVERSITY UNION SOCIETY.

The annual report of the University Union Society shows that it is doing admirable work in providing an academic, social and debating club, where interesting debates on political, social, religious and other subjects are held in which students evince keen interest.

With a view to popularise the work of infant welfare the Central Committee of Nagpur, have decided to hold a Poster competition advertising Infant Welfare.

On a complaint under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act and 418 of I. P.C. for preparing false balance sheet knowing it to be false and for cheating thereby one Govind Galgate, charges were framed by the City Magistrate, Nagpur, against B.V. Dalal and T.B. Khare, Managing Directors and Auditors respectively of the Tilak Swadeshi Koshti Wastra Bhandar, Ltd. The three other Directors Dr M.R. Cholker, former President of the Municipality, Messrs. T. Hiralal and M. S. Dekate were discharged as the evidence against them was held to be insufficient.

## MOTOR CAR THEFTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd inst., a report of motor car theft has appeared and it is said to be the second of its kind in Bombay. I also remember that some time back a similar motor car theft was reported which was also committed in broad daylight in the busiest part of the city.

Such thefts and daring dacoities with motor cars, which are also increasing, can well be decreased or traced out if the present defective system of numbering the cars is changed and brought on the same lines as Hack Victorias. That is to say the numbers should be stencilled or painted on the bodies of the cars themselves. Because to remove the number from the body of the plates of bogus numbers in a few minutes whenever required would be found to be difficult to do.—Yours, etc.

G. JADOW

## THE GURKHA FUND.

The General Secretary of the Gurkha League, Dehra Dun, announces the following further contributions which have been most gratefully received at the League Head-Quarters.

Elphinstone Dramatic Company, Rs 500; H. H. the Maharajah of Suket, Rs. 300, Maharajah Kumar Vizianenda of Gajpatti Raj, Rs. 300. The Hindu Sabha, Ramagiri Rs. 15 and Miscellaneous Rs. 10.

Total contributions received so far, including the grant of one acre of land to be given free to the League promised by Mahant Onkar Pershad Saheb Rais and Honorary Magistrate Dehra Dun amount to Rs. 16,873.4-0. All contributions shall be most gratefully and publicly acknowledged.

# IDEALS OF INDIAN DRAMATURGY

## SUPREME JOY THE CRITERION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"The principles of Indian damaturgy stand fully vindicated. To those who cannot rightly appreciate the working out of those principles, we have only to say, in the words of the famous philologist Yaska:—"It is not the blunder of the stumbling block that the blind knock against it. The principles on which the master dramatists of India worked and built make a universal appeal and are, therefore, eternal. They stand in no fear of being challenged or surpassed," said Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, addressing the Sanskrit Association at the Karnatak College, Dharwar. Dr. V. G. Bhat, presided.

Ideals of dramaturgy, said the speaker, varied in different societies. One of the ideals of the ancient tragedy was to instruct the audience by the sense of 'horror and terror' impressed on their minds by the enaction of the play. Shakespeare was a miniature world in himself and held 'the mirror to nature.' Coming to modern times, Shaw assumed the roles of a teacher-dramatist and wrote his plays, with the object, not of presenting accurate photographic prints of Nature, but of reforming society by a strong indictment of the current social evils.

The origins of the Indian drama, continued the speaker, were buried in mystery. He believed that the Indian drama, like every other fine art, had its origin in amusement and delight. Indians were often charged as being of an extremely pessimistic temperament. No charge could be more groundless. Even the Indian philosophers set before them the ideal of "Ananda"—of supreme joy. In the field of dramaturgy, the poets set about thinking how best to produce this sense of supreme delight. They analysed the elemental feelings of the human heart—of love, sympathy, the spirit of fight, the sense of huomur and so on. They further tried to create the best media of appealing to these feelings. That was the underlying inspiration of the theory of the "Rasas" which was the special contribution of Indian poetics to literary thought. Another characteristic of the Indian drama was, that the delightful effect was created not by the huddling in of events but by depicting appropriate situations.

The speaker then made some illustrative comments on the "Sakuntala", the "Uttara-Rama-Charita" and the "Svapnavasavadatta."

The Chairman thanked the speaker for his very interesting speech. He said that art should always be judged on merit, without any sense of bias. The meeting then terminated.

# INDIAN ART.

## A LECTURE.

"Indian Art" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. G. Venkatachallam at the "Bengal Club," Parel, on last Friday.

The lecturer said the theory and practice of painting in this country had reached a high state of perfection several centuries before the West discovered this art. Vishnu Damodaram, a classicall writer on the subject of painting, had discussed at great length in his wonderful treatise, the ideals and the technical, aesthetical, religious and philosophical aspects of Indian painting, as long ago as the second century. Again in a manuscript recently discovered in Mysore from an unknown author of the eleventh century, the same subject was treated elaborately.

Mr. Venkatachallam referred to the Bengal School of Art and said he was very much impressed with the progress that institution was making and its attempt at the revival of the ancient art of Indian painting, as revealed in the paintings of the caves of Ajanta and Bagh, would be attended with success because the ideal which the Bengal School of Art had set before it was Hindu tradition and Hindu thought. The lecturer then proceeded to explain how the great European artists and art critics like Laurence Binzon William Rothenstein, Dr. Cohn, E. D. Havell, and others were appreciating Indian painting.

The lecturer concluding said that Bengal had been the inspirer of India in various directions and the renaissance movement in the art of Indian painting, that was going on in Bengal would inspire artists all over India with a sense of their duty to this ancient art of the country.

# "TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE"

## PUBLIC MEETING AT THE THEOSOPHICAL HALL.

A public meeting of the promoters of the Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute will be held in the Theosophical Hall, Apollo Street opposite Union Bank of India, Fort, on Wednesday (the 22nd instant) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. A. W. Makie, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department will preside. Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni organising secretary will deliver an instructive lecture on "Advantages of Parsi Ownership Housing and Tenants' Self-Governing Colonies." Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Framji Bilia, Muncherji Joshi, K F Nariman, Meyer Nissim, F R Hirjibehedin, P J Murzban, Mavji Govindji, Dr. Velkar, A N Surve, Shanker Rao Mantri, E. Woodfall and Jivraj Nensey. The meeting is open to the public and Parsi tenants are specially invited to attend in time.

# WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A CONGRESS MEMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Why become a Congress member" is a title under which my esteemed friend, Dr. N. S. Hardikar of Hubli, has expressed himself in the latest number of the "Volunteer." His conclusion must appeal to everybody, but his reasons require a good deal of amplification. I am of opinion and I believe that many of my enlightened countrymen share this view—that barring the electorates created by the Reform Act, the Indian National Congress stands to-day as the most influential political organisation in the country. Its claims on our attention are as follows:—

(1) It is the oldest and premier non-official national body in the country.

(2) It contains all shades of national opinion though not unfortunately in the same proportion as they exist in the country.

(3) It is imbued with an idealism which puts the greatest national shame, viz., our political serfdom to the forefront.

(4) Its creed is comprehensive and provides a wide platform for nation-wide mass activity.

(5) Its constitution provides an experiment and training in democracy as also it stands for provinces on a linguistic basis.

(6) Its creed reiterates and proclaims to the world the cardinal principles of India's culture.

(7) Its character is not mandatory and thus leaves room and liberty within its constitution for the organisation of any number of honest progressive political parties working for responsible self-government.

(8) It provides a platform for organising demonstrations in respect of (a) economic emancipation through Swadeshi and Khaddar, (b) removal of the stigma of untouchability, (c) raising a persistent protest against international disabilities accruing on grounds of colour and race.

(9) It has worked for India's advance in many directions for the last forty years.

(10) It serves as a platform in bringing together the nation's workers and leaders and thus tends to establish affinities and good-will among them.

(11) Its creed and constitution permit working the Reforms Act for all it is worth.

(12) One can remain a Congress member and yet protest on matters recommended by a particular session, should they go against one's conscience and judgment.

(13) In its evolution the best blood, thought and energy of Dadabhai Nowroji, Surendranath Banerji, Gokhale, Tilak and Subramanya Aiyar have been given.

(14) Most of the eminent and great living men of to-day are in it. The names of Gandhiji, Malaviyaji, Lalaji, Hakimji, Devi Sarojini, Dr. Annie Besant, Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari may perhaps suffice.

On these grounds, Sir, I appeal to every patriotic Indian to enlist as Congress member.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

# THE DRINK PROBLEM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A friend in India has sent me a report from the "Bombay Chronicle," June 22nd, about the death of a European gentleman in Simla: "He was 'drunk', he overbalanced himself, and fell twenty feet below, and died." As every daily newspaper reader knows, 'thousands' of families suffer terribly as the result of Drink Tragedies of various kinds.

Flesh-eating creates the "drink craving" and so the Salvation Army in London cures many drunkards by giving them vegetarian diet.

Our Society has published a very instructive pamphlet—"The Drink Problem—How to Solve It," price 4/ per 100, post free, a copy of which I beg to send you for favour of review in your paper.

I beg your European as well as Indian Humanitarian readers to kindly order copies of that pamphlet, and spread its knowledge wherever they can. By so doing they will

**There's nothing like a good night's rest**

for fitting one for a good day's work—and there's nothing like a cup of Horlick's for ensuring a good night's rest. Never be without this easily made and nourishing night-cap.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores


earn the blessings of many families saved from Drink Tragedies.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. QUINION,
Secretary,
The Order of the Golden Age.
155, Brompton Road, (2nd floor),
London, S.W. 3.

# BOHRAS AND THEIR HIGH PRIEST.

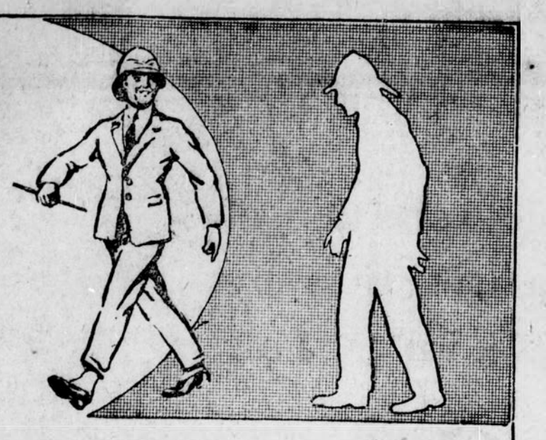
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your paper some days back published a telegram from Poona describing the warm reception accorded to the Mullaji Sahib of the Bohras on his arrival there. It also tells that a big dinner was given in his honour on the same day in the Jumatkhana.

The friends of the Bohra community just wonder how long this otherwise level headed community will keep on wasting its limited energies and resources in these costly receptions and dinners at the sacrifice of the provision for some crying necessities of modern life for the poor and middle classes of the community. It is a most regrettable affair that modern education in fact education of any sort, is being deplorably neglected and the community is fast losing even its commercial grip in the markets owing to competition from members of the educationally advanced communities.

I am sure the Mullaji Sahib himself is only a victim to the over-zealousness of his followers and unwillingly lends himself to the frequent exhibition of scandalous pompousness displayed by the enthusiastic but ignorant Bohras on his entry into any town. I call it scandalous as it is apparently so for the head of religious order of Islam; and I sincerely hope that he will take the first opportunity of asking his followers to desist from these rain shows and dissipation of energies, and direct their zeal and resources in more useful and worthy canals.—Yours, etc.

A. FRIEND.



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## MR. BHOPATKAR ON WAR PATH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee Poona, has published a statement through the Press under the heading "The Arbitrary working of the Working Committee." The later part of the statement pertains to the candidature from the Bombay Suburban and Thana District Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. According to Mr. Bhopatkar, the adoption by the Working Committee of Mr. G.B. Trivedi, B.A., as a Congress candidate for this Constituency is illegal and 'ultra vires' in view of the fact that only certain powers were given to that body by the All India Congress Committee. The Working Committee can only confirm or reject the candidatures of the applicants, it cannot adopt. He, therefore, has declared the candidature of Mr. G.B. Trivedi, B.A., illegal and that of Mr. Deoghekar legal, and calls upon the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Congress Committees and the Congress men in the Districts to support Mr. Deoghekar for the General Seat and Mr. P. R. Bhojane for the Reserved one.

This statement was considered by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committeee at its meeting on the 10th instant. The Committee has authorised me to issue the following reply to the same.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee does not propose to g into legality or illegality the adoption of Mr. G. B. Trivedi as a Congress candidate from this Constituency. The only question before our Committee is whether when a higher body viz:, the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee decides the appeal against the adoption of Mr. Deoghekar by a subordinate body, viz:, the Working Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, that decision is not binding on the subordinate body. If Mr. Bhopatkar or the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee feels that the powers or rights of that body have been interfered with, the proper remedy would have been to appeal to the All India Congress Committee. But to call upon the Thana and the Suburban Districts Committee to throw off Mr. Trivedi's candidature and work for Mr. Deoghekar is subversive of the basic principles of constitutional law. The appeal to the subordinate Congress Committees to rebel against the decision of the Working Committee is the last thing that could have been expected from a responsible leader like Mr. Bhopatkar.

I, therefore, appeal in the name of the Suburban District Congress Committee to the voters of the Bombay Suburban and the Thana Districts in the capacity of the Vice-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and also the President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee to support Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., for the General Seat and Mr P.R. Bhojane for the Reserved Seat as Congress candidates. My Committee has decided that every voter should give one vote to each of these two candidates.

J.K. MEHTA
President of the
Bombay Suburban Distt. Congress Committee
and
Vice President of M.P.C.C.

## BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONGRESS, CANDIDATES.

### NOMINATION OF MESSRS. TRIVEDI AND BHOJANE.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee held on the 10th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Mehta, a resolution was passed authorising Mr. Mehta to send a statement to the Press replying to the criticisms levelled by Mr. L. B Bhopatkar against the adoption of Mr. G. B. Trivedi as Congress candidate for the Thana and Suburban Constituency. The following among other resolutions were also passed :

"That this Committee accepts decision of the Working Committee with regard to the adoption of Mr. G. B. Trivedi as a Congress Party Candidate as final until Mr. Bhopatkar or the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee gets it reversed by the All-India Congress Committee and appeals to the voters of the Thana and Suburban District Constituency to support Mr Trivedi as a Congress Candidate for the General Seat and Mr. P. R. Bhojane for the Reserved.

That this Committee further appeals to the voters of this Constituency to give one vote to each of the two Congress candidates.

That this Committee appeals to the Village Congress Committees in the Suburban District and other Congress organisations in the Thana District to carry on vigorous propaganda on the lines laid down above, and to render every help possible to both the candidates.

That this Committee appeals to the voters from this District to support Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Bombay, as Congress Candidate for the Bombay University Constituency.


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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB F. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.